THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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GEORGIANS WERE WELL MATCHED

Crisp Made the Cleanest and Most Logical Speech.

TURNER SPOKE FOR DINGLEY

Lauded England for Her Adherence to Single Standard.

THE EX-SPEAKER WAS AT HIS BEST

Won the Applause of His Associates and Visitors—Senate Substitute Was Non-Concurred In.

Washington, February 14.—(Special.)—This was a field day in the house of representatives. It was a joint debate on the silver question between Congressmen Crisp and Turner, of Georgia. The prize is the Georgia senatorship. Who wins is still an open question. Both gentlemen made strong speeches on their respective sides of this great question. Judge Crisp spoke for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Mr. Turner spoke for the single standard in time given him by the republican, Dingley. Judge Crisp spoke for an hour and a half, making a plain, concise, straightforward and strong argument in favor of silver. The house and galleries were crowded to hear him. He was given the closest attention and made the strongest argumentative speech of his life.

Mr. Turner, who occupied Chairman Dingley's time, was given unlimited time likewise. He spoke for two hours and took occasion in his speech to make several sarcastic flings at his Georgia colleagues.

Mr. Turner was interrupted once by Judge Crisp in regard to a statement of fact. This led Judge Terry, of Arkansas, and several other democrats to interrupt Mr. Turner and some of the debate was rather acrimonious.

At one time, when Judge Terry was replying to an interrogation from Mr. Turner, Judge Crisp made a suggestion in an undertone to the Arkansas man who stood beside him. Mr. Turner quickly turned upon his colleague with the remark that he hoped his friend from Georgia would let the representative from Arkansas take care of himself. Judge Crisp answered and some sharp words passed in an undertone. Mr. Turner took such strong grounds against silver that he declared if the people should elect a free coinage congress, every man who owned a bond or security would sell them for what he could get before that congress ever met. He believed silver would destroy values and ruin the country.

The debate aroused a good deal of feeling among the members. A majority of the democrats applauded Judge Crisp and a majority of the republicans applauded Mr. Turner.

It has likewise had the effect of dividing the Georgia delegation and causing some feeling within its ranks. It makes the issue squarely in Georgia.

There is little doubt but that the senate fight will be between Judge Crisp as the candidate of those who believe in the free coinage and Mr. Turner as the candidate of the gold men. It is said that Secretary Hoke Smith will stand aside in favor of Mr. Turner and it will be a fight more of issue than of men. The two speeches will probably soon be distributed throughout the state and the issue made upon them.

Mr. Turner showed some personal feeling against his Georgia colleague in his speech by referring to him in flattering language, but in tones of biting sarcasm. Judge Crisp's face reddened several times but he indulged in no replies.

Lively Exchange of Words.

The affair grew out of Mr. Turner's words to Judge Crisp when the latter corrected a statement of Judge Terry, of Arkansas.

"I hope my friend from Georgia will allow the representative from Arkansas to take care of himself," said Mr. Turner sarcastically.

"He is amply able to do that," replied Judge Crisp.

To this Mr. Turner answered that he was likewise prepared to defend himself here or anywhere else, or words to that effect. Judge Turner was miffed at the pointed questions put to him by Judge Terry and showed some anger. Members about say some biting words passed between the two Georgians in an undertone, but all was settled afterwards and neither will say anything.

Dingley's Object Succeeded.

The republicans enjoyed the debate between the democrats. Mr. Turner wanted the last speech of the debate to have the finality on Judge Crisp, and Dingley, the republican leader, was glad to give it to him to get up a democratic row. Dingley succeeded.

Mr. Turner tossed facetious words at the free coinage men for two hours. Conservative judges of speeches and arguments, however, accord to Judge Crisp the credit of having made the most logical speech of the debate. He dealt in no sarcasm or cutting words but in argument and fact.

Final Vote on the Bill.

The final vote on the bill was taken at 4 o'clock and the senate free coinage amendment was defeated by a vote of 90 to 216.

Of the Georgia congressmen all voted for free coinage except Turner, Russell and Lawson.

The only southern democrats who voted against free coinage were the three Georgians, Catchings and Denny, of Mississippi; Boatner, Price and Meyer, of Louisiana; Cooper, of Florida; Elliott, of South Carolina; Harrison, of Alabama; Hendrick, Berry, Owen and McCreary, of Kentucky; Palmerson and Washington, of Tennessee, and Tucker and Turner, of Virginia.

The other democratic votes against the bill came from Missouri, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York, but there were few of them.

Twenty-five republicans voted for free coinage. E. W. B.

The following is the press report of the proceedings in detail:

The Report in Detail.

By a vote of 215 to 90 the house today, after debating the matter for almost two weeks, decided that it would not concur in the senate's free silver coinage substitute for the bill of the house authorizing bond sales to maintain the gold reserve, sales of treasury certificates to meet temporary deficiencies in revenue, and providing additional revenue for the treasury. Nothing else was presented in the course of the five hours' session. The closing debate was notable principally because of the fact that the principal speeches for and against free coinage of silver were made by two democrats, both members of the committee on ways and means and both from Georgia—Crisp and Turner. The closing speech against the senate substitute was made by Mr. Dalzell, republican of Pennsylvania. The speeches were of unusual length and throughout the speakers were heard with attention and apparent interest, the novel spectacle of Crisp and Turner arrayed against each other being a strong factor in the case. While Mr. Crisp was speaking Senators Pritchard, Lodge, Burrows, Palmer, Tillman, Bacon, George, Cockrell and Mantle and Secretary of the Navy Herbert, were observed on the floor.

Previous Question Ordered.

When the debate had been concluded the previous question was ordered pro forma, and at the suggestion of Mr. Dingley, in order that there might be no misunderstanding, it was put in this form:

"Shall the house concur in the senate substitute?"

The roll was called amid extraordinary quiet and at its conclusion the cause of absence of those not present, as was stated by their colleagues, so great was the anxiety to have the record show the attitude of every member toward the proposition. A study of the vote shows that 25 republicans, 58 democrats, one silverite and all the populists present voted in favor of free coinage and 184 republicans and 31 democrats against it. The democratic vote against free coinage was six greater than the republican vote for it.

This matter being disposed of the house took a recess until 8 o'clock to consider private pension bills.

Ex-Speaker Crisp Begins.

As soon as the journal had been read Mr. Crisp, the democratic leader, began the closing speech in favor of the free coinage of silver. By unanimous consent he was given as much time as he desired in which to complete his remarks. In the outset Mr. Crisp said he would endeavor to conduct his part in the discussion so as to offend no member of the house. This was an economic question and he would assume that every member would vote upon it in accordance with his convictions.

In 1873, he asserted, the United States demonetized the silver. This had been questioned in the course of debate. From 1792 to 1873 the United States had had bimetallism. This proposition also he said had been controverted by advocates of the single gold standard who now maintained that notwithstanding the existence of the statutes upon this subject there had really not been bimetallism in this country.

The confusion, he believed, grew out of the failure to distinguish between a standard and a currency. This distinction existed, and he quoted from a message from President Cleveland, "who ought to be satisfactory authority to the gold standard advocates," to show that it was appreciated. The law of 1792, establishing the mint, contained the basis of the bimetallism for which the democratic party had always stood and which it now insisted should be restored, that bimetallism which provided for the equal coinage of coins of the two metals, both of which are of the same debt-paying and purchasing power. The standard of value comprised both metals.

Basis of Standard Value.

In his argument on this point Mr. Crisp asserted that the standard of value was based upon the use of all the money in the world and not upon that of any single or particular nation.

As long as any commercial nation opened its mints to silver the standard of value was based upon both gold and silver. That was the condition up to 1873 when the United States demonetized silver. Discussing the effect of the law of 1873 Mr. Crisp said it was a "sticking in the bark" for any gentleman to say that law could not affect values.

The law could and did affect values by regulating the demand for the article to be valued. That was the way in which the act of 1873 reduced the value of silver, by reducing the demand for it as money.

How Law Has Affected Values

If law could not affect value, he asked, how could an international agreement affect values? What did the platforms of both great political parties mean when they said that they favored the resumption of silver coinage under an international agreement or surrounded by necessary legislative restrictions? If law could not affect values what did we mean, Mr. Crisp asked, by saying that we would trust the maintenance of the parity of the metals by "legislative restrictions?"

Mr. Crisp asserted that the results of the demonetization of silver in 1873 had been most disastrous. They were first seen in the struggle for gold by all the nations. In this connection he quoted from a speech made by Senator Sherman in 1876, in which he (Sherman) averred that the partial destruction of silver as a money metal "was felt by every man, woman and child who had anything to sell." He (Sherman) referred in that speech to the "appreciating" purchasing power of gold, an assertion which was not vigorously denied in the house.

Falling Value of Prices.

Another result, Mr. Crisp said, was seen in the constantly falling value of prices which had existed since 1873. While this was the condition under which business was conducted, no man could tell where he stood, and doubt and distrust and distress necessarily ensued.

The unfortunate condition of manufacturers and agriculturists was not confined to the United States, but was to be found in the gold standard countries everywhere. In support of this he read from an interview on the 9th of the month with A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury in Salisbury's cabinet, and from the queen's speech delivered on the 11th. There was no probability, Mr. Crisp said, in view of Balfour's declarations that England would assent to any international agreement for free coinage. And he was of the opinion that nothing substantial could be looked for from any other government. The treatment of silver in the United States, he was satisfied, had been part of the general conspiracy or movement to strike down silver. He reviewed the financial legislation in this country since 1873 and the policy of the treasury department from the time of the resumption of specie payments and charged that by whomsoever administered the treasury department had played the part of "wet nurse to silver," seeking to endeavor to maintain it in the markets of the world and thereby discrediting it.

Refers to "Carlisle's Jugglery."

Referring to Secretary Carlisle's refusal to change silver for gold, "because he must retain the silver to support the treasury notes issued under the act of 1890, and yet when one of those notes is presented he redeems it in gold," Mr. Crisp exclaimed:

"What kind of juggling is that with the American people? What kind of friendship for silver is that? (Applause.)

"It is not the coinage of every ounce of silver which gives it its value," said the speaker, "but the right of every ounce of silver in the world to be coined." (Applause.)

Were that right restored, he exclaimed, the old parity of the two metals would speedily be restored. Mr. Crisp said that if gentlemen on the republican side believed that the obligations of the government should be paid in gold they ought to have the courage to say so. But they would not do so.

A Country's Financial Honor.

When the president sent his message to congress last winter asking that he be empowered to make the bonds he had contracted to sell the syndicate payable in gold, for the reason that if they were so made the United States would receive $16,000,000 more interest than the purchasers would pay for "coin bonds." But the representatives of the people refused to give him the privilege he asked.

"Do you say now," asked Mr. Crisp, "that having paid $16,000,000 for the privilege of paying the bonds in silver we shall not do so? (Applause.)

"The dust has been raised by the money dealers themselves; they have asked congress to resolve the doubt in their interest and offered to pay $16,000,000 for a favorable decision. But, having reached a different decision, congress was now told:

"'You must not pay the bonds in silver because if you do you will trail in the dust the financial honor of the country.'" (Applause.)

A "Do-Nothing" Congress.

Mr. Crisp said the country was not likely to receive any substantial relief, because this republican congress was a "do-nothing" congress. (Laughter.)

That was the platform upon which it was proceeding. The present preferment of the specially preferred creditors of the treasury by which they received gold for their claims, he said, was the deliberate surrender by republican secretaries of the treasury of the optional rights of the government which had been followed, he regretted to say by democratic officials. The maintenance of the parity of the two metals was the declaration of the Sherman act of 1890, the Bland-Allison act contained no provision on the subject.

Expensive Financial Experiment.

Referring to the "endless chain," Mr. Crisp said the government was engaged in the most expensive financial experiment ever undertaken in the history of nations; and he asserted that one probable result would be the locking up of all the greenbacks, thus bringing about a reduction of the volume of the currency which the republicans would not, as republicans, vote to do.

The final question, Mr. Crisp said, was could the United States, single and alone, undertake, with the expectation of maintaining it successfully, the free coinage of silver? He believed that it could, despite all the assertions to the contrary and proofs brought forward to support it. Mr. Crisp said it was a historical fact that France for a period of seventy years did maintain the parity between the bullion and coinage values of silver practically unchanged. If it be conceded that an international agreement could restore the old ratio between gold and silver, he said, then it was conceded that law could affect values and the practical question was not whether all power was behind the movement, but how much power. (Applause.)

Quoted from Manning.

Mr. Crisp quoted from the late Secretary Manning to prove that it was possible for the United States to restore and maintain silver coinage.

"That was in the days before it had been discovered that law has no power to affect values. (Applause.)

"Senator Sherman, then Secretary Sherman, had stated that in a government like ours it was always a good thing to obey the popular will. And why should it not be?"

Mr. Crisp further quoted from Mr. Sherman's letters and speeches, to show, he said, "the reasonableness and propriety of our contention." In one of them Mr. Sherman had said that "whenever the difficulties in the way have been removed by the united or separate action of the great commercial nations, the old relative ratio between the two metals will have been more firmly established than ever."

"He did not believe," commented Mr. Crisp, "in the modern theory that law cannot affect values and that other one that this country cannot alone undertake the free coinage of silver." (Applause.)

What Should Be Done.

The United States needed more money, said Mr. Crisp, than any other two or three nations, relatively and in bulk. The statement that 75 per cent of the financial transactions in the United States were conducted without the use of money, he denied. The comptroller of the currency who could not be considered anything but a friend of the gold standard, said in his annual report that 41 per cent of the transactions in this country were based upon the actual transfer of the money, instead of 5 per cent as had been claimed.

That percentage, Mr. Crisp said, demonstrated the absolute need of the people for more money.

Do What France Did.

What the friends of silver asked was that the old conditions be resulted; that the United States undertake for itself and mankind what France, greatly inferior to this county, maintained for a period of seventy years; that the law be observed in the exercise of an option in favor of the people in the transactions of the treasury department; and, finally, that the owner of 371¼ grains of silver may take it to any mint in the country and receive for it a dollar of American money.

"If we return to the conditions of our fathers and return to the financial independence of the nation, we may not only hope that prosperity will again beam upon us as a people, but that it will continue to be our portion." (Applause.)

Mr. Turner in His Reply.

Mr. Turner, Mr. Crisp's poutical colleague on the committee and a representative from the state, followed the ex-Speaker in opposition to the senate substitute.

Describing the situation, Mr. Turned said the senate had sent the house bill back with all its provisions stricken out and a substitute inserted, for which they would better have sent a scheme for the annexation of Mexico, silver and all.

He was opposed to to the free coinage of silver for the reason that all human experience showed that the introduction of a cheaper or inferior money was always followed by the departure of the better money. Proof of this Mr. Turner found in a brief review of the movements of money in the United States since it first began to coin it in 1792.

Coming then to the main question, "Can the United States singly and alone maintain the parity of gold and silver under free and unlimited coinage of both?" which Mr. Turner said his colleague asked several times, but at no time tried to answer, the speaker said he could prove the negative to any fair-minded man by any process of proof or argument with which mankind was fam liar. Would his colleague try the method of the court? Whom would he call for the affirmative, Mexico? Would he call China, the followers of Confusius, whose proscriptive wail, shutting out all peoples, was now just yielding to the progress of nations? Would he call Japan, that progressive country of the east, on the verge of an abandonment of the theory of my friend.

Glowing Tribute to England.

On the other hand, for the negative, Mr. Turner said he would call England, to which country he paid a glowing tribute; (let those who will criticise me for it, he said) as the greatest governing power that ever existed on the earth; Germany, France and all the enlightened and progressive nations of the world.

From the experience of the United States

Continued on Sixth Column Second Page.

HANGED FOR A DOUBLE MURDER

The Slayer of the Moore Sisters Dropped to His Death.

OCCURRED AT NOON YESTERDAY

Story of Seymour Keener's Almost Unparalleled Crime.

HOW HE SPENT HIS LAST HOURS OH EARTH

The Condemned Man Was Thoroughly Self-Possessed—Failed On the Insanity Dodge.

Clayton, Ga., February 14.—(Special.)—Seymour Keener, who killed the girl he loved and her sister, too, one pleasant summer afternoon in 1895, had his neck broken on a scaffold here this afternoon.

The death sentence was imposed by the jury of the Rabun county superior court a few months after two of the sweetest, pleasantest and most popular young ladies of the county died in a grove near their home from pistol shot wounds inflicted by Keener.

Keener, like the two girls for whose murder he was executed, belonged to one of the best and most respected families of that county in the northeastern part of the state and when the murder was announced it created no little talk throughout the country.

It was Miss Arizona Moore and Miss Leona Moore, both cousins of Keener, whose tragic death caused the hanging here today.

And it was the first legal execution the county has ever known.

Keener's family's standing, his influence and the money his relatives could com-



W. S. (SEYMOUR) KEENER.

mand gave him every chance to make a desperate fight for a lease on life. With less influence and money than he had behind him he would have been hanged long ago.

The double killing was shown by the one eye-witness to have been accomplished without any defense on the part of the two girls who were slain. That one witness was a sister of the two killed, and as the only one who saw the killing, she made it apparent to the court and jury that one of the two girls was fleeing for her life when Keener shot her.

Keener's Last Night.

Keener knew last night that every effort to save his neck from the noose had been made and when he sought his prison cot for sleep or rest he knew that it was for the last time.

Yet he was quiet and calm and when the death watch with him talked, he conversed pleasantly. He appeared to have no fear of the death he was sure to meet. On the contrary he was as composed and even as one could possibly have been.

Late in the night, about 10 o'clock, after having talked cheerfully with his guards, he dropped off asleep.

Keener slept soundly until the sun came through the windows of his cell and when he awoke sprang from his bed.

To the guards he appeared a little weak, but not in the least nervous. He conversed with these who had been with him all night and while he did not refer to his ap-



MISS ARIZONA MOORE.

proaching death, there was something in his tone indicating the doom he knew was his.

A tempting breakfast was set before him and while he did not eat gluttonously, he appeared to enjoy what passed his lips. The while he talked with his guards.

Spiritual Consolation.

Later, the Rev. Mr. Sheers called and conversed with the condemned man. Then there were prayers and songs.

The death warrant was read by Sheriff Dockins in the presence of a half dozen persons. Keener never flinched as he heard the words of law by which he was to die.

He was stolid and apparently indifferent.

As the sheriff concluded reading the warrant he laid upon the prison cot a new suit of clothing and underwear, with a shirt, a collar and a black cravat.

Realizing what it meant Keener disrobed took a bath and dressed for his coffin.

At 12:30 he was called from his cell and escorted to the gallows, which had been erected in the enclosure. He walked with a steady step and went up the short stairway without a sign of the slightest emotion.

From the trap he talked fifteen minutes in an even manner. His words indicated that he was in full possession of his mind then, but also that he desired those who heard him to conclude that he did not know what he was doing when he fired the fatal shots.

The Trap Sprung.

At 1:14 o'clock the trap was sprung and Keener went down.

His neck was broken.

Twenty-four minutes later Dr. W. J. Green and Dr. J. W. Bell pronounced the man dead and said it was a broken neck.

This was the first legal hanging in Rabun county.

Dr. Beck was sentenced to hang here



MISS LEONA MOORE.

years ago for killing his wife and sister, but his sentence was subsequently commuted to life imprisonment.

Story of Keener's Crime.

Keener's crime was committed on Sunday, the 23d of June of last year. The Moore girls were his cousins and lived near him. On that afternoon the two, with their sister Laura, walked past Keener's house, going home with some girls who had been visiting them. As they came back Keener jumped from behind a rock, which was in front of his house. In each hand he held a pistol. He walked straight to Leona and fired. She fell dead. Arizona jumped over the fence and ran through the field, Keener following her. He fired and she fell. Then he stood over her and fired five more shots into her body.

Laura was not hurt. She was the only eye witness of the affair and the principal witness against Keener at his trial.

There appeared to have been an absolute absence of motive for the crime. At first it was said that he was very much in love with Arizona and killed her because she had refused to marry him. But the testimony brought out in the case was that while he had visited the Moores for some time, he had courted none of the girls, but was considered simply in the light of a relative and friend.

Keener's relatives and friends arrested him, he was tried for the murder of Arizona, was convicted and sentenced to death. The defense tried to prove insanity, and submitted testimony to two doctors supporting their claim. A number of other witnesses testified as to his peculiar actions for a year or more.

Keener was declared to be sane on a trial for lunacy in Rabun county last week.

Hanging of "Patsy" Harris.

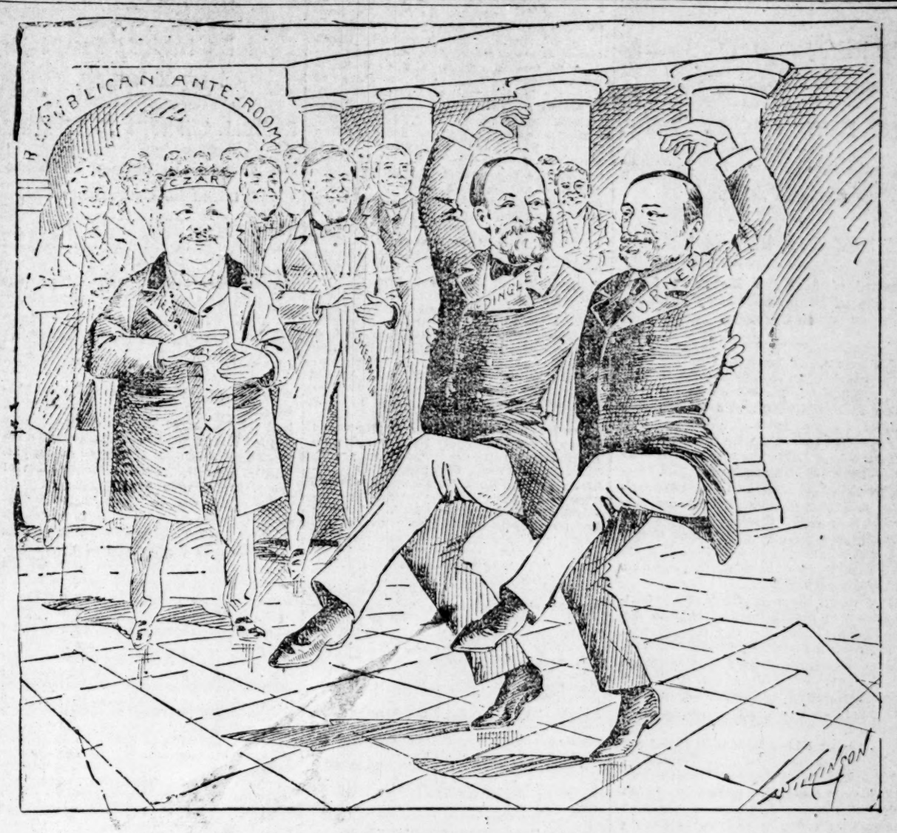
Washington, February 14.—John, alias "Patsy" Harris, was hanged in the jail at 11:30 o'clock this morning for the murder of Matthew Sprouell, which occurred in Georgetown, West Washington, July 4, 1895. Both men were colored. Sprouell was a barber, and Harris, while intoxicated, went to his shop and picked a quarrel. Sprouell fled from his tormentor, but was pursued and fatally shot.

STILL NO ELECTION.

Blackburn and Hunter Remain at a Stand Still.

Frankfort, Ky., February 14.—Today's ballot for senator resulted: Hunter, 63; Blackburn, 63; scattering, 9; necessary to a choice, 68.

The three bolting republicans voted as usual, and to aid the bolting democrats the scheme of the republicans for a continuous or additional ballots today failed because of trouble in their own ranks. It is said that Senator Rummons, republican, had informed the republican leaders that he would not vote with them. In view of this the joint assembly was quickly adjourned.



"Two Souls with but a Single Thought; Two Hearts That Beat as One."

See Turner dance the highland fling,
With Dingley at his side;
And hear his party's chorus sing:
"He's in the new divide!
He's dancin'
An' prancin'
Where Wall street gold is glancin';
He's caught its gleam entrancin'—
He's in the new divide!

"All hail ye, Brother Turner,
And, heaven increase your store!
You're in the fold of robber gold—
You've landed on the shore!
You're dancin'
An' prancin'
With Wall street's hosts advancin',
You've caught the gleam entrancin'—
You're with us all for sure.

"Pat, boys, a double-shuffle,
And make the music fair!
See Turner dance with Dingley,
And hurrah for the pair!
He's dancin'
An' prancin'
Where Wall street gold is glancin';
He's caught its gleam entrancin'—
We've got him by the ear!"

INCREASE OF FAILURES.

BOND ISSUE HAS NOT AIDED BUSINESS MATERIALLY.

What Dun & Co. and Bradstreets Say of the Situation—Atlanta Stands at the Top.

New York, February 14.—R. G. Dun & Co. will say tomorrow in their weekly review of trade that failures for first week of February were $4,673,630, against $2,903,890 last year. Manufacturing were $2,372,253, against $279,348 last year, and $1,594,072 in 1894, and trading were $1,626,427, against $1,934,894 last year and $2,48?,585 in 1894. Failures for the week have been 327 in the United States, against 270 last year and 67 in Canada, against 51 last year.

The weather still hinders business and continued closeness of money, and prolonged inaction of congress, but confidence increases. There is a little more demand for some manufactured products. Exports improve with yielding prices of staples, and for the week from New York exceed last year's 30 per cent, while imports have increased 15 per cent.

Pig iron at the east and at Chicago has not advanced, southern competition continuing at prices so low that several Alabama furnaces have stopped, but bessemer is a shade lower at Pittsburg. The demand for plates, sheets and wire nails continues fairly good, and there are more orders for railroad cars and bar iron at Chicago, but no further sales of rails appear and the demand for financial products keeps but about 70 per cent of the capacity employed. The coke output is again much reduced. Copper is a shade firmer, while tin and lead are not active and unchanged. The demand for boots and shoes is still disappointing. Some makers get good orders for women's light shoes, but others scarcely any, and Boston shipments thus far are 21 per cent less than last year.

Textile work shows little change, though the but in print cloths and general concessions in brown and bleached staples, averaging for the whole list quoted 6 per cent since January 1st, induced more buying, which the known accumulation of goods ahead of demand has hindered. Many mills are reporting great profits last year from the rise of cotton, but the prospect of a larger crop this year does not promise repetition of such gains. Though goods still average 12.7 per cent above their lowest point a year ago, cotton is now 44 per cent higher than it was then. Sales of wool have been small for two weeks of February but higher prices abroad, sustained by heavy shipments of goods to this country, incline holders of wool here to make no concessions, so that manufacturers have the more difficulty in meeting competition. Cotton receipts at this season, never so large, still indicate a supply for the current crop year, including stocks brought over, much in excess of the world's needs, so that the prospect of increased acreage has the more power to depress prices, and spot cotton has declined an eighth for the week. Exports in January were $8,653,596 less than last year, though prices were 45 per cent higher.

Clearings for the week were 19.4 per cent larger than last year; 27.7 per cent less than in 1893.

Atlanta Is an Exception.

Bradstreets February 15th will say:

The general business situation throughout the country does not meet anticipations, and except at a few cities—Baltimore and Pittsburg in the east, Chicago, St. Louis and Omaha in the west, Galveston, Chattanooga and Atlanta at the south—remains dull for the season, in most instances disappointingly so. Improvement in demand and prices is confined to hides, leather and boots and shoes, which are conspicuous in the short list of staples for which prices are higher.

Features of the situation are those resulting from unfavorable weather east and in the central west, reaction in prices of iron and steel, further complaints by woolen manufacturers, and outlook for more idle woolen machinery, a smaller total of bank clearings, continued stiffness, maintenance of high rates for loans, notwithstanding the favorable inferences drawn from the heavy over-subscription to the government bond issue and restricted production of pig iron.

January gross railway earnings are very encouraging, showing a larger percentage of gain than in any previous month but one for three years. Makers of cotton goods insist that prices must advance or the cost of raw material decline, in the face of which jobbers are cutting prices of cotton goods.

Wholesale dealers in paints and glass anticipated heavy building operations in the spring and report large orders placed in anticipation thereof. Lower prices are recorded for pork, lard, corn, wheat, wheat flour and live stock, in addition to cotton, steel billets and Bessemer pig iron, indicating a partial reversal of the general tendency of prices of leading staples to advance exhibited in late weeks. No change in quotations for coal, lumber, petroleum and print cloths is reported, while, in addition to the advances for leather and for hides, prices of oats, coffee and sugar are higher.

The total volume of bank clearings dropped off 19 per cent this week, the total being $396,000,000.

Failures Still Increase.

The total number of business failures reported throughout the United States this week is 381, an exceptionally large number, the gain as compared with last week being forty-three. Most of the increase is explained by returns from the central western states and the Pacific coast.

PRICE OF THE NEW 4S.

Over a Million Dollars Withdrawn from the Reserve Yesterday.

New York, February 14.—The new government fours sold at 117⅝ at the stock exchange this morning. The Morgan syndicate, it is understood, filled the market up and small capitalists who have been awarded bonds are trying to realize. This has a tendency to weaken prices.

Two million more bonds arrived at the subtreasury, making the total thus far $4,000,000. About one-third of this has been delivered to small bidders, who have paid in full. None of the large bidders have taken away any as yet.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have notified Assistant Treasurer Jordan that within a week his syndicate will turn in all their gold, that is $20,000,000. The total receipts of gold on bond account up to the close of business yesterday was $23,118,621.

There were considerable withdrawals of gold today from the subtreasury in $50 and $500 lots. Subtreasury officials understand that this gold is taken for the account of bullion dealers, who in turn sell it at a small premium to the successful bidders for the new bonds. This does not apply to the syndicate, banks and insurance companies, but to the bidders for small amounts.

The bullion dealers made heavy withdrawals from the treasury, Zimmerman & Forshay alone taking over a million.

CHICAGO BANK FAILS.

No Statement of Liabilities or Assets Filed.

Chicago, Ill., February 14.—Koppert & Co., doing a general banking and agency business at 161 Washington street, made an assignment today to Joseph H. Francis, editor of The Chicago Banker.

No statement of assets or liabilities was filed in court. The firm, which was practically composed of Joseph I. Koppert, did a business of between $300,000 and $400,000 a year, and the deposits in the savings department are estimated at $35,000, chiefly in small accounts of Polish and Bohemian peddlers and shopkeepers. The general business of the firm was mainly done with the Jews of these nationalities.

JUDGE WHITESIDE DEAD.

Had Been Suffering from an Amputation Several Weeks.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 14.—Judge Hugh L. Whiteside died here today from blood poisoning, which attacked the system through an amputated leg. He was the victim of his own carelessness, having accidentally shot his foot off with a shotgun.

He was one of the best known politicians in this state and had he lived would have been a factor in the next congressional race. Though but forty-one years of age, he has been mayor of Chattanooga and held the office of county judge. It was thought for awhile that he had been cured through the efforts of his sister, who is a believer in Christian science. The arrest of the blood poisoning was only temporary, however.

HE WILL GO ON A PEACE MISSION

Colonel Livingston to Visit Venezuela in March.

HAS MANY FRIENDS THERE

Chattahoochee River Is Receiving Attention Just Now.

THE STORY OF A MEMBER'S DOWNFALL

Howard of Alabama Makes a Spectacle of Himself—Beastly Drunk in Congress.

Washington, February 14.—(Special.)—Colonel Livingston says he is going to Venezuela in March. He will go on the invitation of President Crespo's friends. His mission is one of peace.

In speaking of it today he said:

"I have been invited to make the trip by some of my friends down there. You know the people of Venezuela are an impulsive, passionate people. Revolutions are frequent. It is feared that the congress may disregard the advice of President Crespo and send an army to drive out the English, who, it is claimed, have taken possession of Venezuelan territory.

"This would never do. England has finally agreed to submit her evidence to our commission and we are now in a position to arbitrate the matter. Should the Venezuelan congress override President Crespo and send an army upon the English it would involve us seriously. My mission will simply be to counsel conservatism on their part.

"They know I have been their friend and the leading people in the country think my presence and advice may allay active action. I am always glad to do what I can in the cause of peace and of our government, therefore, if I find it possible to leave I shall go down to Venezuela for a brief period in March."

For the Chattahoochee.

There was a hearing today before the house committee on rivers and harbors on the improvement of the Chattahoochee and Appalachicola harbor and bay.

Representative Moses, ex-Speaker Crisp, Russell and Senator Pasco were present doing what they could for both projects, and a number of citizens of Columbus, Ga., and Appalachicola were on hand also. The visitors did most of the talking before the committee and were re-enforced by the congressmen with suggestions. Messrs. Foley and Carter, of Columbus, and Captain W. R. Moore, of the same city, presented the facts to show the necessity for improving the Chattahoochee river.

They discussed the subject in detail and in addition to their remarks, submitted written statements regarding the commerce of the river proper, as well as connecting rivers and ports, reaching as far as Mobile in one direction and Appalachicola in the other, and it was impressed upon the committee that the channel of the Chattahoochee could be made wider and deeper by the expenditure of a reasonable sum and the five and six sand bars removed so as to give in season of drought an average depth of three feet, which would prove a wonderful boon to shippers.

Mr. Grady, collector of the port of Appalachicola, made the talk for that harbor. He asked for a survey out of any money to be appropriated this year so show how much it will take to give continuous deep water, so the largest vessels could enter the port.

Mr. Coombs, the extensive lumber dealer of that part of Florida, supplemented Mr. Grady's remarks and both said a good word for the Chattahoochee, contending that the port of Appalachicola and cities dependent on the river named were closely allied and their interests were mutual. In the last river and harbor bill the Chattahoochee was voted $30,000.

Several members of the committee said after the arguments were concluded that they were greatly impressed and thought really the Chattahoochee was better entitled to recognition than most streams of its class and conditions.

Howard Proves His Own Charges.

Congressman Howard, of Alabama, is the first to demonstrate the truthfulness of the charges he made against congress in his sensational publication, "If Christ Came to Congress."

Howard made his charges good today. He made them good by a display of himself upon the floor of the house in a state of the most intense inebriety.

About 2 o'clock he wandered into the hall of the house and fell upon one of the rear lounges, where he rolled and snored and displayed himself until several doorkeepers were forced to take him in charge and drag him from the hall.

His condition, had he been any other, would have excited sympathy. Had he been any other no word would have gone to the public about the display, but Howard in his book has made such vile charges against congress in general that his display of himself goes to every newspaper in the land, to demonstrate the truthfulness of his own assertions.

His display today was a disgrace to congress and himself. E. W. B.

Exchange Bank Assigns.

Flemingsburg, Ky., February 14.—An assignment was made today by the Exchange bank, owned by David Wilson & Co., for the benefit of all creditors, the assignees being R. K. Hart and Robert Sourley. The liabilities are estimated at $70,000, and the assets at more than $100,000. The depositors and other creditors will be paid in full.



Women And Women Only

Are most competent to fully appreciate the purity, sweetness, and delicacy of CUTICURA SOAP and to discover new uses for it daily.

In the form of washes, solutions, etc., for distressing inflammations, irritations, and weaknesses of the mucous membrane, or too free or offensive perspiration, it has proved most grateful.

CUTICURA SOAP appeals to the refined and cultivated everywhere, as the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sold throughout the world, and especially by English and American chemists in all the principal cities. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

A POINT OF VERACITY.

Sir William Harcourt Assumes the Role of Truth Searcher.

London, February 14.—In the house of commons this evening Sir William Harcourt, leader of the opposition, referred to the conflicting statements made by Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, German minister of foreign affairs, and Lord Salisbury, prime minister and secretary of state for foreign affairs of Great Britain, in regard to the troubles in south Africa.

Lord Salisbury, he said, had alleged that the government of the south African republic had made application to the European powers for support and the powers had denied that they had received any such appeal. This question, Sir William asserted, affected the whole of the relations of England in south Africa with Germany.

No one, he said, who would contribute to the cultivation of ill feeling between Great Britain and Germany was a friend to the peace of the world. The fact remained undisclosed, he said, by whose authority Dr. Jameson had acted. In regard to the hitch in the negotiations with the south African republic he understood that the people of the Transvaal wanted to settle their own affairs. In the circumstances he thought that the intervention of Mr. Chamberlain, unless conducted in the most delicate manner, would not improve matters.

The best way out of the difficulty would be to have President Kruger come to London and settle everything at once.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, said that Lord Salisbury's statement was based upon positive assurances received from Sir A. J. DeWet, British agent at Pretoria, which were put in language, the only possible interpretation of which was that an appeal had been made by the Transvaal government for the support of Germany.

Mr. Balfour defended the course taken by Mr. Chamberlain in introducing an imperial factor into the affair and maintained that his action had been alike approved by the English and Dutch population of the Transvaal.

That plan, or something like it, he declared, must be adopted if the Boer government was to be carried on for any length of time. If the English population in the Transvaal increased in the time to come the Boers could not maintain an uncontrolled government.

He was convinced that if President Kruger should come to England a method would be found for the solution of the difficulty.

EVENING SESSION.

Lively Debates Over Matters of Pension Granting.

Washington, February 14.—The attendance upon the evening session of the house was unusually large, a division upon a disputed point showing the presence of 116 members. Matters moved along smoothly for an hour or so, when there were signs of a personal controversy between Mr. Talbert, democrat, of South Carolina, and Mr. Hardy, republican, of Indiana. The former objected to a bill restoring a pension to a widow which she had forfeited by re-marrying, a case similar to scores of others which come before congress every session. Mr. Talbert has consistently opposed bills to restore pensions in such cases, and tonight renewed his objections to the pending bill, moving that it be laid aside by the committee of the whole with an unfavorable recommendation. This brought Mr. Hardy to his feet, despite the efforts of several gentlemen to induce him to let the incident pass.

"South Carolina," he shouted in angry tones, "has made trouble in the United States ever since the days of John C. Calhoun, whom Andrew Jackson threatened to hang in 1832. Now she stands without a parallel in the United States, represented in the house by the gentleman who has spoken and in the senate by the senator who has recently attracted public attention. I am in favor of every pension proposition which is recommended to this house; but I am tired of coming here every Friday night to be dictated to by the state of South Carolina, which has not had a constitutionally elected representative on the floor since 1872."

This outbreak failed to disturb Mr. Talbert's good nature, whose only response was, "I do not intend to notice what has just been said, but rise merely to suggest that Canada (Hardy's native country) having been heard from, we now have a vote." (Applause.)

On the very next case considered by the committee Mr. Talbert won the hearty applause of the republicans by remarking in a speech in support of the bill: "It is not always, nor often, you find the old veterans who met each other in the red blaze of war fighting it over again thirty years after the conflict ended. Those who indulge themselves in this way are generally those who, while invincible in peace were invisible in war."

The committee acted favorably upon ten bills, which at 10:15 o'clock were reported to the house by Chairman Hepburn, and five bills previously reported were passed. When the bill to pension Hannah Wright was reached, General Curtis, republican, of New York, asked unanimous consent to withdraw it, briefly stating that the morning after favorable action had been taken by the committee of the whole he had received word that the old lady had died. At 10:25 o'clock the house, finding itself without a quorum, adjourned until tomorrow.

MAY BE FOR THE REBELS.

Clearance Papers Indicate Charleston as Her Destination.

Wilmington, N. C., February 14.—There was a busy scene tonight on board the steamer Commodore, the ship which has created so much interest in Cuban and Spanish circles. She will carry only the complement of men for a crew, and will be commanded by Captain Samuel Hughes, of the Hart line steamer Laurada.

Her machinery is working beatifully under the management of two of the finest machine engineers of the country. One of them is Jeff Smith, of this city, who was chief engineer of the noted war vessel Nictheroy, which figured in the Brazilian war.

The Commodore carries a large and valuable cargo of arms, ammunition and stores. Her clearance papers from this port indicate that she goes to Charleston, but there is a vague impression that she may go elsewhere.

At 11:15 the steamer cast loose from her moorings, backed out into the river and started on her journey.

Owing to the late hour and the secrecy maintained in regard to her departure, but a small crowd had assembled to see her off. These cheered her enthusiastically, and she returned the compliment with three loud blasts from her whistle.

Cleveland Is Arbitrator.

Rome, February 14.—Baron Blanc, minister of foreign affairs, authorizes the announcement that President Cleveland having decided to accept the position of arbitrator to settle the questions in dispute between Italy and Brazil, a protocol has been signed referring to his arbitration all claims that are not amicably settled by the two countries within two months.

To Succeed Mr. Saunders.

President Stewart Woodson has appointed Mr. V. V. Bullock temporary secretary to the Chamber of Commerce. The Atlanta city directory, of which Mr. Saunders was publisher, will continue as in the past under the direction of Mr. Bullock, who was associated with the late Mr. Saunders.

Pork Packers Go Under.

Cincinnati, O., February 14.—Jacob Vogel & Son, pork packers, assigned today with preferences to Frank J. Dorges. Assets $75,000; liabilities not known. Jacob Vogel made an individual assignment. Assets 25,000; liabilities unknown.

WILL SEEK TO CRUSH CUBA

Weyler Has Practically Arranged His Insurgent Campaign.

RADICAL CHANGES TO BE MADE

The Trocha Will Simply Be Maintained for Convenience.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE WESTERN PROVINCE

Sub-Officers Have Been Given the Right of Life and Death—Return of Cruelties Still Feared.

Havana, February 12, via Tampa, Fla., February 14.—General Weyler, after going over the situation with General Marin before the latter's departure for Porto Rico, held a consultation with Generals Ochando Pando, Valdez, Bazan and Marquis de Ahumade and arranged a plan of operations. Radical changes from the former plan of crushing the enemy were ageed upon.

The strong line, or trocha, between Havana and Batabano is only to be maintained for a convenience of moving troops and observing the passage of the enemy. It is not to be relied upon to block his movement east or west. Instead of troops scattered along the line, a strong force is to be concentrated at Bejucal, a central point, and trains held in readiness to move the troops north or south. General Bazan will probably be given command of Bejucal. He has been stopping at the Hotel Inglatera several months, Campos having deprived him of command as the result of alleged harsh treatment of suspects while in charge in Guantahamo. Bazan, who is a fighting man in the field and courteous gentleman in social life, will undoubtedly be heard from. He is a great friend of Weyler. Many of Campos's friends commanding columns will be replaced by others close to Weyler, and in touch with his methods.

Campaign in Western Provinces.

A strong force will be sent to Pinar del Rio, where there are a few troops at present. One column will go by steamer to the south coast and land at Colona, the principal port of the province.

They will march to the capital city, where the troops are now entrenched with barricades across the streets, small block houses commanding the approaches. The garrison will be relieved. The column will then act in concert with another column entering the province from the east and endeavor to crush the insurgents, who now occupy nearly the entire interior of the province, using towns as a base of supplies and quarters for the wounded, even having local government, collecting taxes which are due, appropriating government money and destroying the property of loyal Spaniards. This campaign in the western province is to be conducted with all the energy for which Weyler is famous.

In Matanzas Province.

Another strong force is to be thrown into Matanzas province, where the rebels have been carrying things with a high hand since Lacret was joined by the rebel bands from the eastern provinces.

In Camaguey and Santiago provinces operations in the field will be continued on former lines as no large forces are available for an aggressive campaign, but increased activity in the arrests of suspects in cities and towns will be begun under Weyler's proclamation regarding persons who express sympathy or extend aid to insurgents. This is true also in other provinces. Weyler's order that such prisoners must be placed at his disposal is said by Cubans to mean a return to the practices of the old war.

The official order canceling the passes permitting correspondents to travel about freely and accompanying Spanish columns is also said to indicate severe measures about to be inaugurated. Many stories of shooting prisoners of war and killing innocent citizens reach here. Most of them, upon investigation, prove untrue. In several instances, notably at Sabanilla, Candelaria and Paso Real, there is strong evidence from other than Cuban sources tending to prove the truth of the stories of massacre. Some time ago an order was issued to the commanders of the army columns authorizing them to proceed against prisoners captured without turning them over to the higher authorities.

Under this even petty officers hold the power of executing prisoners if convenient or impossible to convey them to the headquarters of the division commander. The insurgents are regarded as bandits, outlaws, felons and treated as such.

Recognition of the belligerency by a strong nation may possibly alter this condition or may intensify it.

Senor Palma To Speak.

Key West, Fla., February 14.—Senor Estrada Palma arrived in this city this evening on the steamer Olivette from Tampa. He was met just this side of the bar by the tug George W. Childs and a reception committee composed of the most prominent Cuban residents of the city. An informal reception was held at San Carlos hall immediately after his landing. There will be a grand mass meeting held at the San Carlos Monday night, at which Mr. Palma is expected to speak.

FLEEING FROM CUBA.

Three Hundred Refugees Arrive at Tampa.

Tampa, Fla., February 14.—(Special.)—Three hundred refugees from Havana arrived on the Plant line steamship Olivette. They give thrilling stories from the front of the Cuban war. Among them are about fifty wealthy Cubans. Many poor people are fleeing from Havana in a half-starved condition, being unable to live there when food products are so high priced.

It is said that officials in Havana are holding up passports and refusing to allow thousands of people to come out of that city.

THE BRIDEGROOM BLIND.

Romantic Marriage at Americus Yesterday Afternoon.

Americus, Ga., February 14.—(Special.) A romantic marriage occurred here this afternoon. The groom, Mr. William Morrison, of Chicago, has been totally blind for several years. While here a year ago he met and loved Mrs. Jennie Morgan, a most estimable lady, and this evening they were married.

A three-year-old son of W. G. Ivey, a farmer of this section, was found dead yesterday in a tub of water. The boy was playing about the tub when he accidentally fell in head first and drowned before assistance could reach him.

The Evening Herald, established here about a year ago by Mr. Walter K. Wheatly, changed hands today, Mr. Wheatly selling his interest to Mr. Arch Eldridge, who has been associated with him for several months. Mr. Eldridge will continue the paper, while Mr. Wheatly will go to Atlanta to accept a position upon the staff of one of the papers there.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. Twenty-five cents.

SPORTS ARE DISGUSTED.

STUART REFUSES TO PULL OFF THE SMALLER FIGHT.

Maher Said To Be Improving, But He Cannot Fight for Weeks Yet. His Eyes Are Better.

El Paso, Tex., February 14.—There was a considerable thinning out of disgusted sports today. More are going on the morning and evening trains of Saturday and the prospects are that the crowd at the ringside on Monday, provided that Maher is in condition to get within the ropes, will be composed in the main of the local fraternity.

The promoters continue to insist that the size of the crowd is a secondary consideration and that the chief point is to get the men together; but they wax indignant when it is suggested that this means more of an exhibition for the benefit of the kinetoscope than a straight-out contest for the world's championship.

On the question of the minor contests that were to round out the carnival the managers continue to manifest a reticence that is galling to Dixon, Marshall, Walcott, Leeds, Everhart and the remainder of the secondary fry who have been dropping into the office at frequent intervals with the view of finding out just where they stood.

A number of the visiting sports would have remained over for a few days had the promoters been willing to put on some of the middle-weights, and it has been put bluntly to them by scores of individuals here from distant points and who are as much out of pocket as they are out of temper that if the proposed battle ground is as inaccessible to the Mexican troops and without violation of international comity as they have all along claimed, it would be an easy matter to pull off the Dixon-Marshall or Leeds-Everhart contest tomorrow so as to show they meant business and are acting in good faith toward the small fry.

To these representatives, however, there has been up to date but one reply: "We intend to pull off the big fight first and then we will see what we can do with the other fellows."

This evening, however, the pressure, both from townspeople and visitors, became so strong that it was given out officially that if Maher was still unable to fight on Monday or Tuesday the Dixon-Marshall and Everhart-Leeds fights would be put on for those days, but that the battle ground or grounds would not be the same as selected for the principal contests.

Maher's Condition Improved.

Word came this evening by telephone from Las Cruces to Buck Connelly that under the treatment prescribed by Dr. White, Maher's eyes had considerably improved during the day and that the local doctor was confident of his being in shape on Monday or Tuesday. Before going up to Las Cruces on the late train Connelly said:

"We shall ask another postponement if Maher cannot see well enough on Monday, and if it is refused then the other people can take the forfeit. I believe, however, that they will be willing to wait a while longer if it is necessary. They came down here for a purse and not for a forfeit that will be barely sufficient to see them home, and if they are so sure of winning a matter of a few days' delay is not worth consideration. If they won't consent then we will take up the proposition from the National Sporting Club, of London, but we are not willing to go back on Dan Stuart so long as there is an earthly chance of bringing the men together under his auspices."

CHARGED WITH WIFE MURDER

Henry Hearn Arrested on His Wife's Dying Statement.

Mobile, Ala., February 14.—(Special.)—A sensation was caused here today by the arrest of Henry David Hearn, who is accused of causing the death of his wife by the administration of nitric acid, which he had obtained from a local physician for analytical purposes.

The arrest was made on information of the accused's stepdaughter, who alleges that the ante-mortem statement of the woman, who died suddenly this morning, attributed the cause of death to poisoning at her husband's hands.

Hearn has been engaged in contracting work here for some five months and was a leading light in the Baptist church.

There have been unpleasant relations between himself and his family ever since he made a proposition to his step-daughter to marry him in the event of her mother's death. This occurred at Pine Bluff, Ark., and the daughter states that an angry populace hearing of the proposition, chased him out of the town with bloodhounds and that he only escaped by killing the hounds with a hoe.

The initial investigation by Chief Burke and his officers has not decided the cause of the woman's death. This will be settled by autopsy.

The facts are against Hearn, however, as besides his wife's dying statement half the contents of a two-ounce bottle of nitric acid are missing.

The suspected man accounts for this by stating that he poured what is gone out of the bottle on the floor of his wife's bedroom to illustrate to her its corrosive qualities and deadly nature and to avoid accidents if she or the children got hold of it by mistake. Dr. Paul Bondusquire brought the bottle to the house, to diagnose the woman's disease by analysis of the sediment. She was suffering from what was believed to be apoplexy at the time. Hearn had secreted the bottle and denies absolutely that he administered any to his wife.

JOHN R. GENTRY SOLD.

Champion Pacing Stallion of the World Sold.

New York, February 14.—John R. Gentry (2:03¾), the champion pacing stallion of the world, was sold this afternoon at Madison Square Garden for $7,600, to William Simpson of this city. The great stallion was sold to dissolve the partnership of Messrs. Holt & Scott, of the Almanace stock farm, Graham, N. C.

The bidding was between John Turner, who was bidding for Frank Ellis, of Philadelphia, and William Simpson. The bidding opened at $4,000, and the duel advanced by five hundreds to $7,500, which was the last bid on behalf of Ellis. Simpson raised it $100 and Gentry was knocked down to him. Forty-four head of trotters brought $39,840, or an average of $885 a head, before the sale was adjourned for the evening.

MARRIED THE OTHER FELLOW.

A Wedding in Sylvania Which Caused a Sensation.

Sylvania, Ga., February 14.—(Special.) Mr. John M. Mock and Miss Mary Griner, both of this county, were married in Sylvania this week by Rev. T. R. McMichael. Miss Griner was engaged to Mr. Lorenzo Scott and the wedding was to come off in a few days; in fact, she had her trousseau all made and everything was in readiness for the happy event, when Mr. Mock stepped in and carried off the prize. Mr. Scott was at the home of his affianced, spending the night, when she secretly left with the other fellow. Mr. Griner, the young girl's father, has made a will since her marriage, it is said, in which he disinherits her.

Montgomery Policeman Killed.

Montgomery, Ala., February 14.—Tonight while John F. Suggs, a policeman, was trying to arrest Robert Williams, colored, for whipping his wife, he was shot and killed.

CHARLSON ARRESTED

He Is Wanted for Defrauding the United States Government.

HE WAS A COMMISSIONER

An Investigation Disclosed His Crookedness—Was Tried and Convicted, But Fled the Country.

Birmingham, Ala., February 14.—(Special.)—Information has been received in the city of the arrest of Robert Charlson, ex-United States commissioner at Attalla, Ala., a fugitive from justice. The arrest is said to have taken place at El Paso, Tex., and it seems that Charlson has been for some months engaged in the cattle trading business between El Paso and Paso del Norte, just across the line. He was first a United States deputy marshal in this district and did good work. He was appointed United States commissioner in 1892.

In 1893 the federal court grand jury here sent a memorial to the government complaining of vast frauds committed in north Alabama by commissioners and deputy marshals. As the result the government sent a special examiner, Lee Chalmers, to the scene, and Mr. Chalmers got the government to appoint Mr. Lee Cowart as his aide. The two made a thorough investigation, the upshot of which was the indictment of Charlson and several other commissioners and about ten or twelve deputy marshals on the charge of extortion from the government by presenting false accounts.

The investigation disclosed that the government had been robbed of about $100,000 in the space of two or three years. Charlson and others were removed from office and Charlson was tried and convicted of presenting fictitious pay rolls to the government and getting pay for alleged trials that never took place. He received a sentence of a year and a day in the government penitentiary. Pending an appeal he fled the country. Ten other cases against him had not been tried.

Charlson is under the following bonds.

Supersedeas bond for appeal to the supreme court, $2,000, with the following sureties: W. I. Wellman and Ed H. Andrews, of Huntsville.

Four bonds of $1,000 to appear at federal court in Birmingham—$4,000—with the following sureties: F. G. Shephard, A. L. White, I. Epstein, C. D. Alexander and William Snider.

Bond to appear at Birmingham court—$300, with John H. Wallace and Joseph H. Parsons as sureties.

Seven bonds of $100 each to appear at court in Birmingham—$700, with John T. Shugart and Joel Noel as sureties.

The total amount of bond he is under and which has been forfeited is $7,500. He will be brought back as soon as possible.

Burglarized the Depots.

Oneonta, Ala., February 14.—(Special.) Parties from Remlap have arrived here, bringing with them the negro captured near Remlap this morning. The negro says that there were five in the gang. They came to Chepultepec, three miles south of Oneonta, on Monday night, and broke into the depot at that place, stealing some freight that was stored there, among others, things belonging to a Mr. Vaughan, recently moved from Valla Rica, Ga. They then laid out in the woods until Tuesday night when they came to this place and broke into the depot, stealing a lot of tickets and about 30 cents in money; then they went to the railroad tool house and breaking in, stole the hand car, going off in the direction of Birmingham. Leaving the hand car some distance this side of Remlap, about fifteen miles below here, they walked to that place and burglarized the store of W. H. Chappell. The parties from Remlap who were pursuing them, came upon their camp and found two of them asleep.

When called upon to surrender, one threw up his hands, but the other ran off a few steps, when he turned and threw his hand in the direction of his hip pocket, whereupon the posse shot and killed him. They captured the other one, and hope to get the other three, who are said to be at Compton. All the stolen property was recovered.

Crawford L. Howard.

Selma, Ala., February 14.—Mr. Crawford L. Howard, a prominent produce broker, died at his home in this city today after a long and painful illness. He leaves a wife and one child. The funeral service will take place at 11 o'clock tomorrow. As a mark of esteem every wholesale grocery and produce house in the city will close its doors.

Must Sign a Pledge

Selma, Ala., February 14.—(Special.)—The democratic executive committee of Dallas county met in this city today and passed resolutions that all white voters who will sign a pledge to support the nominees are eligible to vote in the primary. Three inspectors are provided for at each polling place, appointed respectively by the presidents of the Clark Club, Johnston Club and executive committee. The sixteen persons who receive the highest number of votes shall be declared delegates to the state convention.

Measles Kill a Family.

Birmingham, Ala., February 14.—From Brights, Ala., comes the story of the annihilation of an entire family by measles. The family of P. A. Higgins, postmaster, was taken down at almost the same time with the malady. First a son, aged twenty, died; then the mother followed, and the father came next. A daughter, aged thirteen, also died from the effects of the disease. Neighbors had to bury the family one by one.

For Industrial Schools.

Washington, February 14.—The house committee on public lands today ordered a favorable report on the bill granting to the state of Alabama 25,000 acres of public lands for the use of the industrial schools for girls. Also a bill granting a like amount of land to the same state for the use of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute.

There Was a Wrangle.

Montgomery, Ala., February 14.—(Special.) The republican executive committee of the fifth congressional district, met at Wetumpka, Ala., today and called a congressional convention to meet in Tuskegee, Ala., on April 18th. There was a wrangle in the meeting owing to the alleged arbitrary ruling of the chairman, Donk Booth, ex-collector of customs of Mobile. The disaffected members will hold a conference here tomorrow and another convention is a probability. In this event there will be contesting delegations named to the St. Louis convention.

WANTED IN SPALDING.

Robert Terrell Threw a Rock There and Came to Atlanta for Safety.

Robert Terrell is locked up at the police station on a charge of assault with intent to murder. He is wanted in Griffin. Officers T. J. Whitley, Christophine and Sigman arrested the negro at his stopping place early yesterday morning. They found him asleep before day, and had no trouble in effecting the arrest. The negro is accused of throwing a rock at and nearly killing a witness in a case several days ago. He will be taken back to Spalding county today.

The Proper Time

When the most benefit is to be derived from a good medicine is early in the year. This is the season when the tired body, weakened organs and nervous system yearn for a building-up medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many wait for the open spring weather, and, in fact, delay giving attention to their physical condition so long that a long siege of sickness is inevitable. To rid the system of the impurities accumulated during the winter season, to purify the blood and to invigorate the whole system, there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Don't put it off, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you good. Read the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla, all from reliable, grateful people. They tell the story.

GEORGIANS WERE WELL MATCHED

Continued From Third Column First Page.

Mr. Turner proceeded to show that it could not maintain free coinage, reviewing the several efforts in the Bland-Allison act of 1878 and the Sherman act of 1890, to coin more or less silver; but under both of these the price of silver had steadily decreased. The United States had not alone been thus engaged in an effort to maintain silver. The report of the director of the mint showed that there had been coined in the world in the period beginning in 1878 about $2,700,000,000 of silver, and that the entire stock of silver money amounted to about $4,000,000,000.

Turner Gets into Trouble.

Making a final appeal to the common sense and judgment of mankind on this subject, Mr. Turner inquired if the great majority of all the commercial nations of the world could be mistaken in the opinion that the experiment of free coinage of silver would be attended with serious detrimental results.

"The reichstag of Germany voted in favor of bimetallism," said Mr. Terry, democrat, of Arkansas, "and the people of England are in favor of the same thing. But the action of those governments is directed by the Rothschilds, who hold a mortgage on every throne in Europe, as well as a receivership of the United States." (Applause.)

Mr. Turner responded that Mr. Balfour had stated that England could not of herself and alone, undertake the free coinage of silver. The German reichstag had voted in favor of bimetallism in connection with all the commercial nations of the world, not as an independent measure.

The Maintenance of Credit.

Referring to the assumption that the United States should pay its obligations in silver, Mr. Turner asserted that it was to the interest of a debtor nation, and of every debtor in it, to maintain a high credit.

"If a free coinage congress and a populist or free coinage democratic president were elected this year," said Mr. Turner, "not a single debtor would be benefitted to the extent of a single dollar. For, what would happen? Before that congress could meet, every man that had an obligation of the government would not be a buyer but a rushing madman to sell it before a silver basis was established. And my friend from Arkansas would be one of them if he had a bond."

Questioned by Mr. Linney.

Mr. Turner was questioned by Mr. Linney, republican, of North Carolina, as to how he expected the government to avoid the futher sale of bonds until it received additional revenue from the tariff or the operation of the silver subject.

He responded by asking Mr. Linney how the treasury was to obtain the gold to maintain the parity of gold and currency or of gold and silver, if the power to sell gold bonds were taken away. There would be nothing left but silver for the secretary to use, he said, for not a cent was being received in the payment of custom duties. Already, Mr. Turner claimed, no gold was in circulation; silver and silver certificates alone being found in the purses of the average citizen. If that became the standard of the country, every working man, the class which should be the particular object of the government's regard and protection, would find that his dollars had suddenly shrunk to 50 cents.

In conclusion Mr. Turner made an elaborate argument to show that the United States singly could not maintain silver coinage, and that an attempt to do so would cause a financial convulsion in the country.

Mr. Dalzell, republican, of Pennsylvania, also a member of the ways and means committee, made the closing speech of the day. He asserted that the main proposition involved in this discussion had not been considered. That proposition was whether this house was ready to abandon its own legislation and accept the legislation of the senate, which was in no way germane thereto. He warned the silver men that their cause would not gain by an attempted humiliation of the house, or its subjection to the demands of the senate. The free coinage of silver as a separate proposition was one thing and as presented by the revolutionary methods of the senate it was another thing. One ounce of gold, he said, would buy in the open market 32 ounces of silver. The bald proposition presented by this substitute was that sixteen ounces of silver were equal to one ounce of gold. It would seem that such a statement in an assemblage of intelligent men would carry its own refutation.

Mr. Dalzell's conclusion was that what this country needed was not more free coinage of silver, but more revenue through its custom houses. (Applause.)

The Vote Dissected.

While the roll was being called the absence of various members was stated by their colleagues.

The following pairs were announced:, the first named being in favor of the senate substitute:

McDearmon and Woodman, Pickler and Adams of Pennsylvania, Stallings and Leonard, Kyle and Russell of Connecticut, Pendleton and Hawley, Cobb of Alabama, and Powers, Howard and Eddy.

The vote shows that Mr. Crisp was able to carry with him all but three of the eleven representatives from Georgia, Lawson and Russell aligning themselves with Turner against free coinage.

The hour of 5 o'clock having arrived the house, under the rule, took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills only.

This concluded the debate, which had occupied nearly two weeks of the time of the house, and the previous question was ordered.

The Detailed Vote.

The following is the detailed vote on the senate free silver substitute to the bond bill:

Yeas—Abott, Aitken, Allen of Mississippi, Allen of Utah, Baily, Baker of Kansas, Bankhead, Barham, Bartlett of Georgia, Bell of Colorado, Bell of Texas, Black of Georgia, Bowers, Broderick, Cardy, Cockrell, Cooper of Texas, Cox, Crisp, Culberson, Curtis of Kansas, DeArmond, Dinsmore, Dockery, Doolittle, Downing, Ellis, Gamble, Hartman, Hermann, Hilbern, Hutcheson, Hyde, Johnson of California, Jones, Kendall, Latimer, Layton, Lester, Linney, Little, Livingston, Lockhart, Loud, Maddox, Maguire, Marsh, McClure, McKenney, McLachlan, McLaurin, McMillin, McRae, Meredith, Mondell, Money, Moses, Neill, Newlands, Ogden, Otey, Pearson, Richardson, Robbins, Robertson of Louisiana, Sayers, Shafroth, Shaw, Shuford, Skinner, Spencver, Stokes, Strait, Strowd of North Carolina, Swanson, Talbert, Tate, Terry, Towne, Tyler, Underwood, Walker of Virginia, Wheeler, Williams, Wilson of Idaho, Wilson of South Carolina, Woodward, Yoakum. Yeas, republicans, 25; democrats, 58; populists, 6; silverites, 1. Total, 90.

Nays—Acheson, Aldrich, Andrews, Apsley, Arnold of Rhode Island, Atwood, Avery, Babcock, Baker of North Dakota, Baker of New Hampshire, Barney, Bartholdt, Bartlett of New Yorfk, Bennett, Beach, Berry, Bingham, Bischop, Blue, Boatner, Boutelle, Brewster, Bromwell, Brosius, Brown, Brum, Bull, Burrell, Burton of Missouri, Burton of Ohio, Calderhead, Cannon, Catchings, Chickering, Clark of Iowa, Clark of Missouri, Cobb, Codding, Coffin, Colson, Connolly, Cook of Wisconsin, Cooke of Illinois, Cooper of Florida, Cooper of Wisconsin, Corliss, Cousins, Crowther, Crump, Curtis of Iowa, Curtin of New York, Dalzell, Danford, Daniels, Denny, Dewitt, Dingley, Oolliver, Dovenor, Draper, Elliot of South Carolina, Erdman, Evans, Fairchild, Faris, Fenton, Fischer, Fletcher, Fowler, Gardner, Gibson, Gillet of New York, Gillett of Massachusetts, Graff, Griffin, Grosvenor, Grout, Grow, Hadley, Hager, Hall of Missouri, Halterman, Hardy, Harmer, Harris, Harrison, Hart, Hatch, Heatwole, Herner of Pennsylvania, Hemmenway, Henderson, Hendrick, Henry of Connecticut, Hepburn, Hicks, Hill of Connecticut, Hitt of Illinois, Hooker, Hopkins, Howe, Howell, Hubbard, Hulick of Ohio, Huling of West Virginia, Hull of Iowa, Hurley, Jenkins, Johnson of Indiana, Johnson of North Dakota, Joy, Kerr, Keifer, Knox, Kulp, Lacey, Lawson, Lefevre, Leighley, Leisering, Lewis, Long, Loudenslager, Low, Mahany, Mahon, McCall of Massachusetts, McCall of Tennessee, McCleery of Minnessota, McClellan, McCormick, McCreary of Kentucky, Mercer, Meyer, Miles, Miller of West Virginia, Miner of Wisconsin, Moody, Murphy, Noonan, Northway, Odell, Otjen, Overstreet, Owens, Parker, Patterson, Payne, Perkins, Phillips, Pitney, Poole, Price, Prince, Pugh, Quigg, Ray, Reeves, Rayburn, Royce, Rusk, Russell of Georgia, Sauerherring, Scranton, Settle, Shannon, Sherman, Simpkins, Smith of Illinois, Smith of Michigan, Snover, Sorg, Southard, Southwick, Spalding, Sperry, Stahle, Steele, Stephenson, Stewart of New Jersey, Stewart of Wisconsin, C. W. Stone, W. A. Stone, Strode of Nebraska, Strong, Sulloway, Sulzer, Taft, Tarsney, Tawney, Taylor, Thomas, Tracewell, Tracey, Trelcar, Tucker, Turner of Georgia, Turner of Virginia, Updegraff, Van Voorhis, Wadsworth, Walker of Massachusetts, Walsh, Wagner, Warner, Washington, Watson of Indiana, Watson of Ohio, Wellington, White, Wilber, Willis, Wilson of Ohio, Wood, White. Nays, republicans 184; democrats 31; total 215.

Rich Red

Blood is absolutely essential to health. It is secured easily and naturally by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, but is impossible to get it from so-called "nerve tonics," and opiate compounds, absurdly advertised as "blood purifiers." They have temporary, sleeping effect, but do not CURE. To have pure

Blood

And good health, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has first, last, and all the time, been advertised as just what it is—the best medicine for the blood ever produced. Its success in curing Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Nervous Prostration and That Tired Feeling, have made

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable and beneficial. 25c.

DIED.

SAWTELL—Ophie J., beloved wife of Leon P. Sawtell, in the thirty-second year of her age, Friday February 14th. Funeral from her late residence, 246 Formwalt street, Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Interment at Decatur. Friends of the family are invited.

AT THE THEATERS.

Clara Morris in "Raymonde."

Clara Morris began her engagement at the Grand last night in "Raymonde," a dramatization of Dumas's "Monsieur Alphonse."

The play is one of strong interest and after the first act the role given Miss Morris is one which suits well her peculiar powers. The first act dragged miserably, however.

Not that the play makes much difference to the people who go to see Clara Morris, for the purpose of their presence at the theater is expressed in that clause—they go to see Clara Morris. They know pretty well what she is going to do, under whatsoever name it may be presented; and whether they enjoy it or not depends very much upon the person. A good many persons in last night's audience seemed to enjoy Miss Morris's agony and pathos, and at times, tears were decidedly in evidence, but others, you know, do not enjoy that sort of thing, and I confess to being one of the others.

Clara Morris is an interesting study. Last night she was suffering so much from a cold that it was at times painful to watch her, so an estimate of her ability based entirely on last night's work would be unjust. She is not new to us, however; we know her strength and her shortcomings. That she possesses a really great power is undoubted. That she has failed to reach the heights expected of her from her earlier work, is equally certain. There was a day when we forgot her rough western accent and her worse than hopeless gowns, and were swept away by her power to touch the heart. It was such genius as we are told Duse possesses and it won its way through all obstacles. Now—well, there is some of that power left, but the faults have grown so as to almost overshadowed it. The over-elaboration of every minor detail is one of those grave faults and this is so patent as to be positively painful.

And yet a good many people seem still to enjoy her performances. They are patient enough to wait for the flashes of the old power which came now and then, and they are satisfied. The first act of "Raymonde" was painful; in the second, where she tells the story of her past to the man she loves, and again where she parts from her child of this early life, she was intense and interesting; the love scenes created in one's heart an overflowing pity for the fellow.

Miss Morris is supported by Miss Lavinia Shannon, an excellent actress; by J. M. Colville, Myron Leffingwell and others. Mr. Colville is a strong and capable actor, who did excellent work. He and Miss Shannon made strong individual hits.

This afternoon Miss Morris will be seen in her famous creation, "Camille." Miss Morris makes her Camille a living woman. Her rendering of the famous role is always worth seeing. Tonight she will conclude her engagement with "Raymonde."

Special Matinee at the Lyceum.

At the Lyceum theater last evening the members of the Mabel Paige company with their little star, appeared in a new and original farce comedy entitled "A Matrimonial Mixture," especially adapted for them, and its first production before the public was well received.

It is a rollicking farce comedy interspersed with many original situations. This is, without doubt, one of the best companies of its kind that has been in Atlanta for some time. There has been a change of bill at each performance during the week and no two alike.

Mabel Paige, who has proved as usual "a little favorite," gives a farewell matinee this afternoon to the ladies and children, presenting each little boy and girl with a beautiful souvenir. She will also hold a reception immediately after the matinee performance. Her engagement closes with "The Runaway Girl," and that will be her last night before our public for some time to come, as the first of June she sails for Europe to finish her musical education and tour the provinces of England. She still has her fondness for pets and her beautiful large Newfoundland dog, Doc, as well as her carrier pigeon, Blossom, will be included in the merry party to go abroad.

As a star she is a success and is a conscientious little worker in her chosen art.

Sherwood Grand Opera Company.

A treat that is in store for Atlantians is the appearance at the Lyceum on Thursday and Friday nights (no matinee) of the Sherwood grand opera company.

At the head of the company is the well-known pianist, William Sherwood. Miss Jennie Osborn and William Derrick, who have attracted much attention to themselves, are among the others in the company. On Monday night the third act of "Faust" will be on the programme, and Tuesday night the second act of "Martha" will be presented.

A New Comedy Drama.

"A Bowery Girl," which comes to the Grand opera house the first two nights of next week and Tuesday matinee, is one of the successes of the season as introduced by Harry Williams. She is an absolute creation. The public never knew her before except from story, and is curious to make her acquaintance. She is capable of more development that any other recent stage ideal, judging from all that can be heard.

In New York city, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis and Chicago she broke all records, turning people away night after night. The play has been staged with the care that shows confidence of success. The company is a large one, numbering eighteen people, headed by the versatile soubrette, Clara Thropp, who will be well remembered as the original Taggs with Neil Burgess's "County Fair," and afterwards the innocent Kidd with Evans and Hoey's "Parlor Match" company. She is young and pretty, sings sweetly and dances daintily. During the action of the play she will introduce several new and taking songs and dances.

Comic Opera Coming.

Willard Spencer's successful comic opera, "The Princess Bonnie," which will be presented at the Grand next Wednesday night, has been highly praised everywhere for its tuneful, bright and catchy music, and the wholesome quality of its humor. There is no horseplay coarseness. The fun is wholesome, pure and refined. It is an opera that has commended itself everywhere to the best class of theatergoers. Scenically the production is a very beautiful one. The stage settings and costumes are exceedingly handsome. The chorus numbers over fifty voices. The cast contains many favorites and is the same as during the recent engagement at the Broadway theater, New York.

EVIDENCE STILL POURING IN

The Court of Inquiry Held a Most Important Session Yesterday.

LOOKS BRIGHTER FOR LESSEES

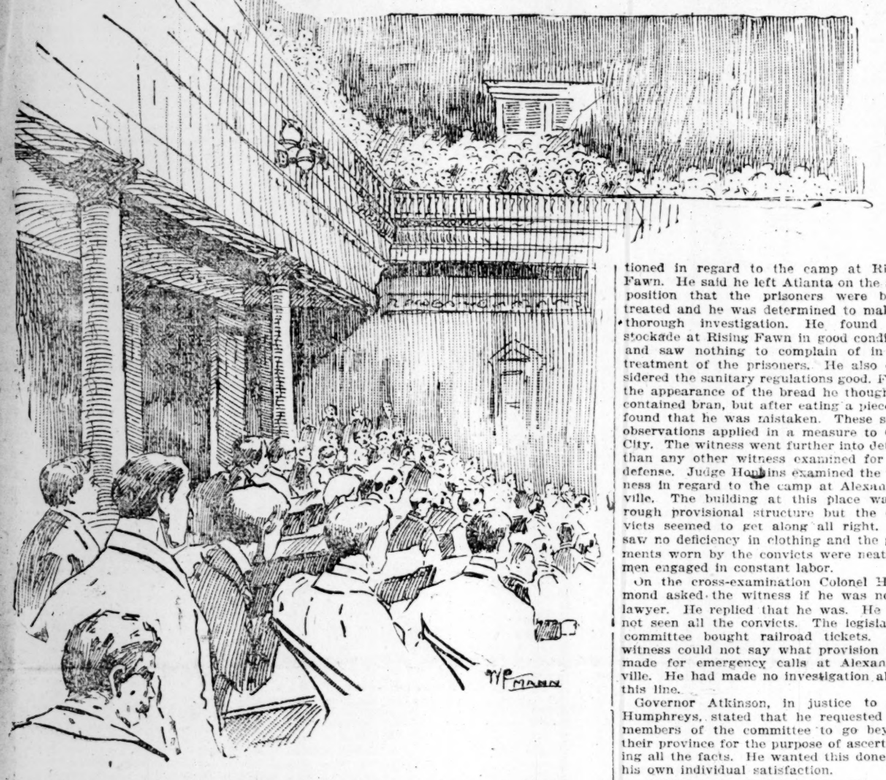
Representative Jenkins Says the Convict Camps Are Regulated.

COL. HAMMOND LEAVES NO STONE UNTURNED

His Able Cross-Examination — The Death of Judge Richard H. Clark Announced.

The testimony introduced before Governor Atkinson yesterday, concerning the status of the council camps in Georgia and the treatment of the prisoners by the officers in charge, though not of a startling character was nevertheless full of spicy disclosures.

Every seat in the senate chamber was occupied by 9 o'clock. Promptly at that hour Governor Atkinson took his seat in the presidential chair, converted temporarily into the bench of justice. Before the investigation had proceeded far the galleries commenced to assume a crowded appearance and nearly a thousand faces



SPECTATORS LISTENING TO THE TESTIMONY IN THE LESSEE TRIAL.

looked down upon the scene enacted on the floor.

The testimony introduced yesterday was altogether defensive. No additional charges were brought against the camps and the day was spent in refuting the charges already specified. The character of the evidence was strong.

A negro who had been in the penitentiary for twenty years was one of the witnesses introduced. Members of the general assembly were also put on the stand. By the time the evidence is concluded the scales will be divided equally and Governor Atkinson will have both hands full in making up his decision.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Judge Hamilton McWhorter arose from his seat and announced the death of Judge Richard H. Clark. As a tribute of respect to the memory of Judge Clark the court of inquiry immediately adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock.

Rather Be Ducked.

A negro by the name of Bill Elliott was the first witness introduced for the defense yesterday morning. His complexion resembled the ace of spades. He was sent to the camps for stealing. The witness testified that he had been a prisoner at the coal mines for something over four years.

"Bill, did they take good care of you at the mines?"

"Yas, sir."

"Did they give you a plenty to eat?"

"Yas, sir, I got as much grub as I wanted."

"Were you ever punished, Bill? If so, by what method?

"I wus beat wid a strop once and then I wuz ducked."

"Which hurt you the worse, Bill, the strop or the ducking?"

"De strop. When I wuz ducked it was all over wid, but when I wus strapped I could feel de pain for a month."

The witness testified that Captain Cox was a kind boss and never whipped the convicts unless it was necessary. The witness was never required to work when he was sick.

"What Is a Jackleg?"

"How old were you when you went to the penitentiary?" asked Colonel Hammond.

"Dunno, major."

"When were you whipped?"

"Along in 1894."

"How many licks did you get?"

"Ten."

"What with?"

"A strop."

"What did he whip you for?"

"Fighting."

Colonel Hammond asked the witness when he was ducked. It was some time in August, 1895.

"How did they hold you, Bill?"

The witness explained that a prisoner held him down while Captain Cox poured the water into his face. The witness never stopped talking. He didn't like it much but it was lots better than being strapped. The strap always hurt him. Nobody held the witness when he was whipped. He was a jack-leg about the camp.

"What is a jackleg?" asked Colonel Hammond.

"A jackleg is a fellow who puts the chains on the prisoners."

"You had a much easier time than most of the convicts, didn't you, Bill?"

"No, sir; I had a mighty hard time at de camps."

Colonel Hammond put several questions to the witness seeking to find out how he came to testify in this case. The witness said he happened to be stopping in Atlanta. His home was in Savannah, Ga.

Colonel Hammond asked the witness about Sunday work. A little work was done in the shops on Sunday, but not much.

"Who were you fighting with, Bill?" asked Colonel Hammond.

"Wid de udder fellow." (Laughter.)

"I know that, but what was the other fellow's name?"

"His name wuz Mitchell."

"What were you fighting about?"

The witness hesitated, whereupon Mr. Smith came to his rescue and asked the court to instruct the witness about keeping silent if the evidence was calculated to criminate him. The witness preferred to keep his mouth shut.

Farmer Bates on the Stand.

The next witness put on the stand was an old white gentleman by the name of Bates. He was a farmer from Cherokee county. His son was a convict at Rattlesnake mine, and he went to the mine for the purpose of seeing his son. He wanted to see if he needed blankets or anything of that kind. He found that enough clothing was provided by the camp authorities and that the prisoners seemed to have plenty to eat. As far as he could judge the prisoners were in good health and seemed to be well taken care of. He saw none of them in rags. Captain Cox was in his office most of the time and he didn't see much of the superintendent.

"On what charge was your son sent to the camp?"

"On the charge of forgery," replied the old man with reluctance.

"I'm a Missionary Baptist."

Parson Quarles, a missionary Baptist, was next put on the stand. He had been familiar with the camps at Cole City for twenty-three years. He saw nothing to complain about as the convicts appeared to be well fed and to wear good clothing for prisoners. The old gentleman had long white hair and beard which resembled those of Father Time, and suggested the flight of more than eighty winters. The witness testified that some of the criminals were desperate men and needed to be whipped. Captain Cox frequently came out to preaching. He was a God-fearing man, in the opinion of the witness. Questioned in regard to Sunday work he said that no work was done on the Sabbath so far as he knew, except in cases of emergency.

Captain Cox Trembled.

"Did you not say that Captain Cox, though a swearing man, believed in the gospel?"

"Yes, sir."

Colonel Hammond asked the preacher if he had read a certain passage in the Bible. He replied yes.

"Did Captain Cox ever tremble under your pulpit ministrations?"

"Frequently I have seen him tremble, sir," replied the minister, and a smile went round the senate chamber. The minister had been preaching at the camps for many years. He had received his appointment from Governor Brown. The witness had seen Captain Cox whip seven or eight convicts. He always swore at them like he meant to kill 'em.

Rising Fawn Camp.

A negro preacher by the name of Anderson was next sworn. Like his brother in white, who had just been examined, he believed in the doctrines professed by the missionary Baptists. He held services every now and then at Rising Fawn camp. Only negro prisoners were kept at this camp. The convicts enjoyed good health so far as the witness could see. The beds were all clean and the clothing good. No questions were asked by Colonel Hammond.

Had All Visited the Camps.

James Blevins was the next witness. He was sixty-seven years of age. He had been the sheriff of his county and had lived for a number of years in the neighborhood of the mines. His testimony referred to the camp at Rising Fawn. He saw nothing to complain of at the camp.

H. K. Allison, a preacher-farmer, was next put on the stand. He had been chaplain for the camps at Rising Fawn. The meat furnished the convicts was good and the meal properly sifted. Some of them didn't wear shoes, but they seemed to be well provided with clothing. His brother furnished meat to the camps.

Judge Aiken, a justice of the peace living at Rising Fawn, Ga., within a mile of the camp, testified as to the condition of things at Rising Fawn and Cole City. He had been commissioned by the grand jury to investigate the camp at Rising Fawn, which he did. He thought the convicts were well taken care of and seemed to have plenty to eat and wear. The convicts at Cole City were not quite as well off as those at Rising Fawn. This was due to the character of the work. The witness was commissary at Rising Fawn in 1894. An effort was made to impeach the testimony of a man by the name of Davis, who had been introduced by the state. Davis had been dismissed after coming down from the witness stand. The defence charged that Davis had sworn falsely against Captain Cox, having stated before Judge Aikins that he was a good man.

A young man by the name of Hall was next put on the stand. Farmer Castleberry followed this witness, both testifying as to the condition of things at Rising Fawn.

Plenty of Good Eating.

Dr. James Donnelly, of Chattanooga, was next put on the stand and testified that he had practiced medicine for four years. He made a recent visit to the camp at Cole City. The convicts had vegetables for dinner and also plenty of meat. Everything seemed to be well cooked. The bunks were somewhat dirty, caused by deposits of coal dirt. The convicts seemed to be kindly treated by the superintendent. He considered the hospital in a good condition.

Cross-examined by Colonel Hammond the witness stated that his last visit to the mines was in February, 1895. He was assisted by Dr. Charbonnier in performing a surgical operation at the hospital. His first visit to the camp was on a sight-seeing trip. Colonel Hammond asked the prisoner if corn bread did not produce fat and if meat did not produce muscle. He replied that it did. The corn bread accounted, in a measure, for the well fed appearance of the convicts.

"Humphreys of Brooks."

Representative Humphreys, of Brooks, a member of the legislative committee of the last house, was next put on the stand. He had visited several camps. He was questioned in regard to the camp at Rising Fawn. He said he left Atlanta on the supposition that the prisoners were badly treated and he was determined to make a thorough investigation. He found the stockade at Rising Fawn in good condition and saw nothing to complain of in the treatment of the prisoners. He also considered the sanitary regulations good. From the appearance of the bread he thought it contained bran, but after eating a piece he found that he was mistaken. These same observations applied in a measure to Cole City. The witness went further into details than any other witness examined for the defense. Judge Hopkins examined the witness in regard to the camp at Alexanderville. The building at this place was a rough provisional structure but the convicts seemed to get along all right. He saw no deficiency in clothing and the garments worn by the convicts were neat for men engaged in constant labor.

On the cross-examination Colonel Hammond asked the witness if he was not a lawyer. He replied that he was. He had not seen all the convicts. The legislative committee bought railroad tickets. The witness could not say what provision was made for emergency calls at Alexanderville. He had made no investigation along this line.

Governor Atkinson, in justice to Mr. Humphreys, stated that he requested the members of the committee to go beyond their province for the purpose of ascertaining all the facts. He wanted this done for his own individual satisfaction.

Chairman Jenkins Put Up.

Representative Jenkins was next examined by Colonel W. D. Ellis in regard to the camps at Rising Fawn and Cole City. The clothing of the convicts at these camps was better, in his judgment, than the clothing of an ordinary laboring man. The food was abundant and seemed to be well cooked. He thought the convicts had peas for dinner on the day he was there. The provisions at the hospital were good. The convicts at Cole City, by reason of their dirty occupation, being put to work in the mines, were not as clean as those at Rising Fawn. The prisoners had good shoes and the sleeping apartments appeared to be comfortable and healthy. So far as the witness could see the convicts were well provided for. He saw no indications of brutal treatment or severe punishment at the camps. The convicts had more comforts than the ordinary negro laborer.

Judge Hopkins examined the witness in regard to the camp at Alexanderville. Most of the convicts were in the woods. The building was a rough structure but in keeping with the climate of middle Georgia. His testimony revealed a satisfactory condition of affairs at the camp.

In reply to a question from Colonel Hammond the witness couldn't say exactly how far the camp was from a large swamp. The country in the neighborhood was full of pools. The sleeping apartments were provided with floors, but there was no flooring in the aisles.

Afternoon Session.

Dr. Whitley, a member of the last senate, was the first witness called to the stand during the afternoon session. He testified that as a member of the senatorial committee he made a visit to the camps at Rising Fawn and Cole City. He found the convicts in good condition and saw no reason for criticising the camps. Mr. Smith put to him the same questions applied to the other witnesses.

On the cross-examination the witness said that Sunday work was carried on at the camps, but usually to meet such necessary demands as repairing engines. Whenever a convict was required to work on the Sabbath day he was given compensation for the work done. The witness knew nothing of the man who was said to have saved up $200. Questioned in regard to food the witness was not able to say whether the provisions were carried out or not; he thought the convicts received a sufficiency.

Farmer Pucket's Testimony.

Farmer Pucket, of Bartow county, was next sworn. He was familiar with the camp at Bartow, as he resided in that neighborhood. His last visit to the camps was during the month of January, 1895. There seemed to be plenty of food on the tables and the clothing was sound and of good quality.

Dr. Lowery was the next witness. He had been a resident of Bartow county for fifty years. He made a visit to the camp last summer in the capacity of a private citizen, his purpose being merely that of a sightseer. He saw nothing to complain of at the camp. Colonel Hammond had no questions for the witness.

J. L. Irick testified as to the food and clothing of the convicts at Bartow and the general surroundings of the camp. He thought the convicts were well taken care of and he saw nothing to condemn.

After Twenty Years.

Sam Tillman, a negro who had formerly been a prisoner at the mines, was next put on the stand. He was sent to the camps for murder, having killed a man with a wagon tongue. He served in the penitentiary for twenty years. The witness was working under Captain Ed Cox at the present time. The witness said that Captain Cox was kind in his treatment of the prisoners and never used the strap except in cases of necessity. No man could treat the convicts better than Captain Cox treated them.

Describing how the convicts were tied up after an insurrection in the mines the witness said that Captain Cox "strung 'em together like fish." The witness hadn't been sick in seven years and couldn't say much about the hospital. He had always received plenty to eat and wear and never knew what it was to suffer during the twenty years of his imprisonment. Speaking of the convicts at the mines the witness stated that some of the prisoners were bad men—about the worst in the state. (Laughter.)

On the cross-examination Colonel Hammond put several questions to the witness about ducking. The prisoner had received $15 a month and board since obtaining his pardon. He was employed to run the farm and look after the place generally.

John Brown, Colored.

John Brown, a cripple negro, was next put on the stand. He had been a prisoner at Dade coal mines.

"How long were you at the mines, John?" asked Mr. Smith.

"Two years, seven months and one day." (Laughter.)

"What were you sent to the camps for, John?"

"Burglary."

The witness testified that he had a plenty to eat and wear and that food was left over after each meal. The witness was asked about the death of Sam Bivings, one of the convicts. He had been with him the day before. His death was not due to whipping. Colonel Hammond wanted to know which John Brown the witness was. He replied that he didn't know, he was just plain John Brown. The witness was sent to the camps from Fulton county. The witness received his pardon in December of last year. His relatives secured his pardon for him. Colonel Hammond asked the witness about a man by the name of Neal Smith, who was taken out of the camp and buried to death. The witness knew he was taken out; he had seen the bones of the dead man. This evidence was ruled out, as the state was unable to identify the bones. Since he came to think about it the witness said the bone was a very small one. Captain Cox started to whip the witness but the witness promised to behave himself and Captain Cox held off. The witness was crippled before he went to the penitentiary.

Judge Clark's Death.

At this point in the proceedings Judge Hamilton McWhorter addressed the court.

"May it please your excellency," said he, "it gives me profound sorrow to announce to this court the death of one of the ablest and purest judges in this state, Judge Richard H. Clark, of the Stone Mountain circuit."

The announcement was received like a clap of thunder. Every one knew that Judge Clark was in bad health, but no one expected that death would come so early. In a brief tribute of respect to the memory of Judge Clark Governor Atkinson announced the court adjourned until this morning. As the crowd dispersed the death of the lamented jurist became the sorrowful and all-absorbing topic of conversation.

MASS MEETING CALLED.

WORKINGMEN WILL PROTEST AGAINST THE PINKERTONS.

A Meeting Called for Monday Night at the Courthouse To Consider the Matter.

The working men of the city will hold a mass meeting at the courthouse Monday night to protest against the establishment of a Pinkerton detective agency in Atlanta.

The meeting was called by 300 workingmen assembled in the Federation of Trades hall last night to hear the farewell address of Eugene V. Debs. It was proposed to act on the matter last night, but after discussion those present decided to wait until Monday night.

The feeling of the workingmen was evident at the big meeting last night. A great many present wanted to adopt a motion to demand that the Pinkertons be prohibited from establishing themselves in Atlanta, but conservatism prevailed and by general consent the action mentioned was taken.

Ex-Councilman John Welch, of the fifth ward, suggested that instead of making a demand the better course would be to appoint a committee to lay the matter before the board of police commissioners and the council, requesting those bodies to rescind the action by which the Pinkertons have secured a license to do business in Atlanta.

Mr. H. P. Blount made a short speech favoring the demand proposition. Mr. Debs arose and suggested that inasmuch as the meeting had been called for another purpose it would be better to postpone action on the Pinkerton matter until a future day. He suggested that the mass meeting be composed of no particular organization, but of working men, regardless of their calling. The suggestion was received happily and the time and place named as stated.

The meeting Monday night at 7:30 o'clock will doubtless be a largely attended one. Resolutions protesting against the coming of the Pinkertons will be offered.

GOES TO THE PEN.

South Carolina Negro Being Taken to Columbus, O., for a Term.

Butler Anderson, colored, of South Carolina, sentenced to eighteen months in the Columbus, O., penitentiary for tampering with the United States mail, was left over night in the police station by Deputy United States Marshal Hickson, of South Carolina, last night. Allison was convicted a few years ago. He will be taken on to Columbus this morning.

MINOR IN A POOLROOM.

David Hughes's Curiosity Will Cause Him To Work in the Stockade.

David Hughes, a seventeen-year-old boy, was sentenced to a term of six days in the city stockade by Judge Andy Calhoun in the police court yesterday afternoon. Hughes was convicted of "entering a poolroom, being a minor." The city ordinance prohibits minors from entering poolrooms. The conviction was the first of the kind made in some time. The boy was sent to the stockade last night and will work out his sentence because he stepped inside a room to look at a game of pool.

DON'T WANT IT.

No Bidders for the Northeastern Railroad.

It appears that no one wants the Northeastern railroad.

The property seems to be a dead weight on the hands of the state. Some time ago it was offered for sale and the last day for the submission of bids for the property was yesterday. No bids were handed to Governor Atkinson.

The state values the property as worth at least $200,000. That figure was named as the lowest price that would buy it. The advertisement for bids has been standing for some time, but at the expiration of the time limit yesterday afternoon not a single bidder had made an appearance. The road will continue to be operated by the state. It is directed by a receiver.

Sweetwater Park To Reopen.

Sweetwater Park hotel, at Lithia Springs, will reopen today under the direction of Mr. H. T. Blake, who, for the past several years, has conducted it and under whose management the hotel has established widespread popularity throughout the south.

Many improvements have been made during the winter, nearly a thousand dollars having been spent in putting in radiators in every large room of the hotel, making it one of the best heated houses in the south. The heating capacity of the bathrooms has also been doubled so that the hotel is now prepared for any kind of weather. The mildness of the winter will attract a great many northern tourists to the Sweetwater Park, as many who are Florida bound will stop over here rather than go further south. The hotel opens today, and will be kept open until next winter.

Eight Hundred Dollars for a Hog.

Paulina, Ia., February 14.—The largest price ever paid for a single hog in the United States—$800—was brought by "King Medium" at the recent sale of the herd of Foland Chinas on J. A. Benson's farm in Summit township, O'Brien county. The rest of the herd, forty in number, brought a total of $2,800, or an average of $70 a head.

Do not take any substitute when you ask for the one true blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Insist upon Hood's and only Hood's.

ESTABLISHED 1870
HAWKES
MANUFACTURING OPTICIAN
SPECIAL STYLES OF SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES MADE TO ORDER
LENS GRINDING AND OCULISTS PERSCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY
GLASSES AND SPECTACLES REPAIRED
12 WHITEHALL ST. ATLANTA GA.

CARDINAL LEAVES US

Satolli and His Party Went to New Orleans Yesterday.

WAS PLEASED WITH ATLANTA

Tells The Constitution of His Impressions of the City.

FIRST TIME HE HAD VISITED HERE

Joined Here by Two Eminent Catholic Priests—They Go to the Winter School at New Orleans.

Cardinal Satolli and Father Orban left yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock for New Orleans. They will arrive in that city this morning and will be joined by Cardinal Gibbons and others who selected the other route from Washington to the Crescent City.

On the train on which the Cardinal left yesterday were Father Blanchard, of New York, and Father Adam, of Montreal. They were on their way to New Orleans and did not know they would meet the cardinal here.

Yesterday morning the cardinal was driven over the city. Fathers Kenedy, Kelly, Adam and Blanchard accompanied him. The principal points of interest in the city were shown the party, after which they were driven to the home of Father Kelly and took dinner. This afternoon the party will be joined in New Orleans by Cardinal Gibbons and his party and they will be entertained at a reception which is to be given in their honor by members of the Catholic church in that city.

Cardinal Satolli has never been in Atlanta before and he was delighted with southern people and southern hospitality. Though he can speak English but little, he is able to be clearly understood. He spoke in the highest terms of Atlanta and the people whom he had met during his brief stay.

"You can say," said he yesterday afternoon, "that I am well pleased with what I have seen of the south. I noticed everything very closely as I came down on the cars and the country is very beautiful."

He did not know when he would be recalled to Rome and when asked how long he would be in America, he shook his head in a pleasant way and laughed. A quick motion of his hand was the answer he gave in reply to a question as to what he thought of the work he had accomplished. He evidently did not care to speak of personal matters. Much of the conversation was carried on in Latin, and Father Orban acted as interpreter. The father speaks English perfectly and has a habit of holding the hand of the person with whom he is talking.

"The cardinal can't understand all you say," said Father Orbah yesterday as several questions were asked the cardinal. "Though he speaks English to a certain degree, he has not been studying the language very long and he easily gets confused when he hears words with which he is not familiar."

The cardinal and Father Orban occupied seats in the sleeper together and Fathers Adam and Blanchard sat just opposite. The gentlemen knew each other well and they talked across the aisle as the train began its journey to New Orleans.

"The winter school," said Father Adams, "is, of course, the attraction which has caused us to make this southern trip. The school will be opened on the 16th and will be conducted on the same line as the summer school is in New York. The winter school, which is called winter on account of its session being held in the winter months, is exactly the same as your chautauquas. We will have a course of lectures, not necessarily by priests, but by laymen, and this course of lectures will be under the auspices of the church and will be delivered for the benefit of both males and females. At the opening next week there will be many of the leading churchmen present and the exercises will be made quite prominent. The cardinal will participate in the opening and will make a few remarks. He doesn't like to speak much, but on account of his deep interest in the school he has consented to deliver a short address."

Fathers Adam and Blanchard will leave the party at New Orleans after a week's stay, and will take a trip into Florida. Cardinals Satolli and Gibbons and others prominent in the church will make a tour of the southern and western states and cities and will then return to St. Louis and from that point to Washington.

None of the party knew when Cardinal Satolli would be recalled to Rome and they were especially reticent upon the subject. Father Adam spoke in the highest terms of Henry Grady and stated that he had heard much of the work he had done for the south. The father is well posted on southern matters and intends to visit the south at no distant day and spend some time in Atlanta.

THE YOUNGSTER'S PREFERENCE.

Boys Whipped by Their Mother in Lieu of Arrest, But Never Again.

Call Officer Crusselle, of the police force, tempered justice with mercy yesterday afternoon. This statement may be disputed by two young Americans. Instead of arresting the young hopefuls for casting stones and committing other depredations characteristic of boys of tender age, the big-hearted officer turned the youngsters over to their mamma, who quickly chastised them for their conduct.

The boys set fire to the grass in a yard on West Peachtree street. The grass burned nearly to the house and but for the prompt work of the servants might have caused a conflagration. Not satisfied with their work the boys began hurling stones at the servants.

The police were sent for and the officer mentioned captured the little fellows after a long chase. Their mother applied the lash without reservation and the hopefuls declared afterwards that they would take imprisonment next time. They are sons of a prominent citizen.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. Twenty-five cents.

THE "Monarch" BRAND
SHIRTS ARE GUARANTEED GOODS
Monarch

MADE A HAUL.

BURGLARS SECURED $50 WORTH OF MR. LATHAM'S GOODS.

The Robbery Thought To Have Been Committed While the Officers Were Going Off Duty.

The burglars who entered the store of Mr. S. P. Latham, 170 Peachtree street, shortly after midnight yesterday morning, made a successful haul. They carried away about $50 worth of groceries. The burglary was a bold one and but for the discovery of Sergeant Brenning and Officer C. H. Holt, as they began their rounds, the thieves might have returned during the night and carried away loads of goods.

The burglars effected an entrance in the rear of the store. They cut their way in with a hatchet. The officers walked through the alley behind the store and found the door open. The thieves had probably departed only a short time before. Proprietor Latham was notified by the police and he went to the store, but was unable to ascertain the extent of his loss until yesterday.

The burglary is thought to have been committed while the police were going off duty at midnight. For a time the police beat was without an officer. Many burglaries are committed while the officers are going off duty to assemble at a place of rendezvous, it requiring some time for the relieving officers to reach the beats.

It has been suggested that the officers be required to remain actually on their beats until the relieving men arrives, allowing the officers going off duty to then go direct to the station house instead of assembling up town to march in a body to headquarters.

The plan would afford a much better protection to the residence sections of the city. As it is the officers leave their beats and go to the center of the city by a chosen route, whereas by the suggested plan they would patrol their beats until just in time to allow them to walk through the beats to the station house.

COAL THIEF UNKNOWN.

No Clew as to Who Fired at Mr. Brandon Thursday Night.

The police have been unable to secure a clew as to the identity of the burglar who fired at Mr. Brandon in his coalhouse, in his yard on Whitehall street, Thursday night. Mr. Brandon's face was burned by the powder of the pistol fired by the burglar and he escaped without being shot only on account of the darkness. The burglar had filled a sack full of coal and was surprised in the coalhouse by Mr. Brandon going in it for a scuttle of coal.

IS HARRY WANTED?

Montgomery Officer Makes Inquiry About Atlanta's Blue-Eyed Boy.

Sheriff W. R. Waller, of Montgomery, has an idea that Harry Raymond, the blue-eyed, is wanted in that place for embezzlement. A letter has been received at police headquarters asking for information about Harry, the sheriff stating that he read in one of the Atlanta papers of Raymond's arrest not long since. He states that a young man named Raymond is wanted in Montgomery on the charge stated. The blue-eyed has evaded arrest for about two weeks now and nothing has been seen of him.

Curiosity.

From The Detroit News.

"So Burton wants to go to the legislature, does he?"

"Yes; he says he wants to find out if there is any truth in all these bribery stories."

"Without haste
Without rest"

In season and out of season, a great corps of silver workers, assembled from every artistic nation in the world, labor harmoniously together, blending fancy of the brain with cunning of the hand, in producing those marvelous creations of Utility and Beauty known as

Gorham Silver

Too good for Dry Goods Stores—Jewelers only.

SEE My superb line of new
STERLING SILVER
Bridal Presents
For this season.
Gorham's Silver a Specialty
CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW
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We Manufacture
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TRUNKS, VALISES,
BAGS, CASES, Etc.
THE ROLLER TRAY TRUNK
THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK EVER DEVISED.
W. W. ROUNTREE & BRO.
TRUNK AND BAG COMPANY,
57 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.
And Richmond Va.

ECZEMA
From early childhood until I was grown my family spent a fortune trying to cure me of this disease. I visited Hot Springs and was treated by the best medical men, but was not benefited. When all things had failed I determined to try S.S.S. and in four months was entirely cured. The terrible eczema was gone, not a sign of it left. My general health built up, and I have never had any return of the disease. I have often recommended S.S.S. and have never yet known a failure to cure.
FROM CHILDHOOD
GEO. W. IRWIN, Irwin, Pa.
SSS
Never fails to cure, even when all other remedies have. Our treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free to any address.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.
Atlanta, Ga., Saturday, February 15, 1896.
U. S. Government Weather Bureau's Report for Today: Fair, slight temperature changes.

That Gingham sale! It was marvelous retailing. The result illustrates the power of truth. We advertised to sell certain lots of Ginghams at 5 cts and 11 cts the yard. We told you they had been carried over from last season, and also informed you that their original prices were much more.



You read. You believed. You came. You bought.

In six hours we sold, strictly at retail, nearly SIX THOUSAND YARDS of these Ginghams.

Truth hath its victories.

Shoes at Cost.

No lessening of interest in the great sale of Shoes at cost. The very recent reception of twenty cases Women's and Misses' fine Black and Tan Oxford Ties for the Spring of '96 gives extra zest to the buying.

We bought these Oxfords last Fall for February delivery. When we decided to quit the Shoe business an effort was made to countermand the order. The manufacturer declined. The goods are now in the shelves, and you may make selection, and pay not a cent more than we paid.

There's much money to be saved, and you secure the very newest effects in Women's fashionable Footwear—all the latest models.

Rare chances in Fine Dress and Walking Boots.

Evening Slippers at prices that are the rockiest of rock-bottom.

Corsets at Cost.



The character of our Corsets; their excellence, freshness, variety and beauty make this cost sale all the more wonderful—and all the more attractive.

The stock is not composed of a miscellany of job lots and odds and ends, but is full, complete, perfect. Unbroken range of sizes in the following brands:

R. G. J. B.
P. D. I. C.

The assortment runs through the whole gamut of Corset styles—black, cream, drab and white; full boned, plain and silk flossed; covered with sateen, linen, coutil and silk.

Prices of the high grades are cut to the core.

The $5.00 Corsets are $2.05.
The $5.50 Corsets are $2.60.
The $6.00 Corsets are $3.30.

If this column catches the eyes of thrifty women we will make a clean sweep of the Corset stock today.

Carpets.



Our Carpet manager is now scouring the markets for all that is beautiful, luxurious and elegant.

The goods just received show that he is succeeding wonderfully.

A special line of Japanese Rugs at exceptionally low prices may interest you. They are bargains, sure.

Spring Capes. An early first view of graceful Spring Wraps in cloth and silk. An advance shipment that heralds the coming of many more. By the time the painters and finishers are through with the Suit and Wrap room the stock will be in full glory.

Feather Boas. Long, fluffy, permanently curly, full, fast, rich, black. Scarce and costly in most stores. We are selling other people's $15 qualities at $10.

Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., February 15, 1896.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

There are only four men in the field to receive money for The Constitution—the Messrs. Woodliffe and Messrs. Kersh and Wilcox. All others are imposters and should be treated as such. Pay them no money, as their receipts are not worth the paper they are written on.

In the city our collectors are Messrs. A. M. Erwin, B. B. Hay and G. W. Tasker.

Lincolnton, January 27.—Editor Constitution: I like The Constitution; everybody does. It has more vim in it than any half-dozen papers in the south and does more to illustrate Georgia than all the rest in the state. N. A. CRAWFORD.

Chairman Dingley's Substitute.

The appearance of Hon. Henry G. Turner, of Georgia, on the floor of the house yesterday as the representative of the republican leader Dingley, whose full time he occupied, will surprise and pain not only the democratic voters of his district, but the democratic voters of all Georgia. In the history of the democratic party we do not recall such another instance.

There have been, as there will be again, cases where democrats disagree with their party in regard to certain policies, but heretofore they have contented themselves with voting against such policies where the issue was directly made, or refusing to vote at all; but we have never before known of a democrat accepting the full time allotted to the leader of the republican party in the house, and taking the place of that leader on the floor to speak against a measure which had the support of a large majority on the democratic side of the chamber. It is all the more painful that this democrat should be a Georgian, and that Georgian Henry G. Turner, who has heretofore made himself conspicuous among democrats by his opposition to all republican policies and propositions.

It was well known that Mr. Turner would vote against the free coinage of silver in whatever form the proposition was presented, but we do not think that his closest friend or his bitterest enemy ever suspected he would step in the shoes of the republican leader, accept the time allotted to that leader and consume it in replying to the arguments of the democratic minority. Mr. Dingley, of Maine, is the chosen leader of the republican majority in the house, being chairman of the ways and means committee. He was selected by Mr. Reed, and placed in a position that would give him the leadership, and he performs the duties of the position under the eye and direction of Reed himself.

On the other hand, Mr. Crisp is the chosen leader of the democratic minority. He was selected for that position not less by reason of his peculiar fitness and exceptional abilities than by reason of the relation he bears to the party as its nominee for the speakership.

Under all the circumstances there could be no more painful spectacle to the democrats of the country, and especially to the democrats of Georgia, than to see a distinguished Georgia democrat array himself in the armor and accept the weapons of Dingley, the republican leader, and take the place of that leader to cross swords with the chosen democratic leader, who is also a Georgian.

There is something so unnatural and so unlooked for in such a spectacle that democrats here at home, and in all parts of the country, who are seeking a basis for harmony and unity, and who are striving by all the means in their power to further the success of the party, may well be pardoned if in expressing their pain and deep regret, they should chance to charge their language with the essence of disgust and natural indignation.

So far as The Constitution is concerned, it can only express feelings of pain and sorrow at the attitude Mr. Turner has chosen to assume—not because he is opposed to free coinage, but because he has chosen to step into the shoes of the republican leader, and from that small eminence antagonize the democrats who are following their distinguished leader, Judge Crisp. There is no reason why Mr. Turner, a distinguished democrat, should take the place and the time the republican leader had reserved for himself in order to combat the views of the democratic minority. So far as we can see there is no excuse for it. That he is misrepresenting his immediate constituents we feel sure; that he is misrepresenting the democratic party of Georgia and the south we know for a certainty.

Let it be understood that we are not even criticising the fact that Mr. Turner has renounced the financial policy for which the democratic party has stood since the war—and for which it stood before the war. That is a matter between him and the voters of the district which he represents. If they are satisfied with it, democrats in other parts of the state have no reason to be dissatisfied, or, at least, to manifest dissatisfaction until Mr. Turner seeks indorsement at the hands of a wider constituency. What is painful to us as democrats, and what the democrats of Georgia must necessarily regret, is the fact that Mr. Turner has carried his opposition to a well grounded democratic doctrine so far as to step into the shoes of Dingley, the republican leader, and take up the time which that leader had allotted to himself, to antagonize not only the doctrine but the plans of the democratic minority, led and ably led, by Mr. Crisp.

Is such a spectacle calculated to make for democratic harmony in Georgia or in the south? Is it calculated to aid the party in any way? Coming in a campaign year, will it not be used with tremendous effect by those who, in Georgia and in other parts of the south, have been engaged in undermining the power and influence of the democratic organization?

Is such a spectacle as that of a leading Georgia democrat assuming the role of a republican leader in order to antagonize his own party, calculated to hold up the hands of those democrats who are doing all in their power to harmonize and unify the organization and to recall to democratic allegiance the dissatisfied voters who have sought to give vent to their discontent by supporting another party?

The opinion of The Constitution is that a democrat in congress who, even for an instant, takes the place and uses the weapons of a republican leader, assumes a responsibility which, however heavily it may bear on the party, will prove to be a heavier burden than he can afford to bear.

The Indian Uprising.

A friend who is in the federal service in the west, but who returns to Georgia once a year, interprets our remarks on Georgia's Indian problem as in the nature of a fling at him, and in this way misapplies the pleasantries incidental to a discussion of Georgia's Indian problem. He gives us some information, too, remarking that "Harper has returned from the west for the first time in two years." We knew that various agents and employes of the Indian and other bureaux had suddenly put in an appearance in other sections of the state, but our friend gives us the first information about Mr. Harper.

If Mr. Harper is the gentleman who used to represent Carroll county in the legislature, we can conscientiously acquit him of returning to Georgia at this juncture to protect us against the Indians. On the coptrary, if he is our old legislative comrade, and still maintains the bold front he presented at that time, he has returned to Georgia to prevent our native tribes from making a raid on the subtreasury.

He declared when a member of the legislature that he hoped his tongue would cleave to the roof of his mouth and his arm wither in its socket if he proved false to the principles represented by the alliance subtreasury plan, or words to that effect. Much to our surprise we find that he is now for the gold standard—this same Mr. Harper, who is now an Indian agent.

We suspect, however, that the whole trouble rests with that great body of democrats who have indorsed the suggestion for one convention. This has stirred the ire of the untamed Indians, who are still lurking in the deep recesses and dismal labyrinths of the Georgia swamps and canebrakes. Consequently it becomes necessary for those who have had experience on our western frontier and have been within hearing distance of the savages in that region to hasten homeward to quell whatever disturbances may be threatened here.

All this, of course, adds to the responsibility of the state committee. If it calls one convention there may be an Indian uprising on the Chattahoochee, the Oconee, the Ocmulgee and the Ogeechee. Our ears may be greeted by the fiendish war-whoop, and our eyes may behold the spectacle of savage red men, bedaubed with Georgia clay and brandishing the tomahawk and scalping-knife.

On the other hand, if we have two conventions, the supposition is that the savages will remain quietly in their fastnesses and not venture abroad to disturb the peace and good order of the state. Consequently, so many Indian agents are not with us for nothing. They are here to shield the people from the ferocious attacks of the red men if the call for one convention should rouse their ire.

Under the circumstances, the presence of these agents in the state is timely indeed. It will enable the state committee to carry out the wishes of the democratic voters and call one convention in perfect safety. The savage red men will not dare to venture forth while the experienced agents are here ready to protect the inhabitants.

Our friend who writes us, however, must not misunderstand our position. We know that his presence here is simply for the purpose of visiting his family and that he comes this time every year.

It is the strange and almost unanimous visit of the "other fellows," however, which is exciting so much interest.

A Noble Career Ended.

The announcement of the death of Judge Richard H. Clark will carry sadness to the many homes once brightened by his presence, and to the professional and social circles in which he was always a favorite.

During his recent illness the judge was a patient sufferer, and though he knew that his strength was steadily and surely leaving him day by day he faced the inevitable cheerfully, and to the last received his friends with a smiling face, and with the same sweet courtesy which had always distinguished him. In the course of his long life many sorrows and afflictions came upon him, but in spite of his delicate health he bore them manfully and with a resignation which won for him the sympathy of all.

His career was as useful as it was brilliant, and his name will always hold an honored place in the annals of the commonwealth. Admitted to the bar when a mere youth, he was soon called into public life, and his services in the state senate, various important assemblies and the secession convention of 1861 fill many notable chapters in our history. His work as one of the codifiers of Georgia's first code was reviewed in these columns only a few days ago. If he had done nothing beyond this he might have safely rested his fame upon this one book—the most original and useful code of laws now in existence.

But Judge Clark's genius and attainments enabled him to distinguish himself in many fields. He was an eloquent advocate, a learned and just judge, and a writer whose contributions to the press had a charm peculiarly their own. No man appreciated more "the small, sweet courtesies of life," and his magnetism and sympathetic impulses made him popular in every circle. For fifty years he has been in the front rank at the bar, in politics and on the bench, and he has won his way by his own modest merit. He never pushed his claims, and never tried to rise by pulling somebody down. Fortunately, in this busy age all men are not selfish. They recognize the better, higher and nobler virtues and they love and honor the man who possesses them. So Judge Clark went to the front in his profession, and in politics, and rose to the bench, where he spent many long years, and all the time he made friends and no enemies.

He was a rarely gifted man, in touch with all that was beautiful and worthy in art and literature, and actively interested in all that concerns the welfare of mankind. He was a gentleman of the old school; a lawyer of the days of Berrien and Dougherty and Cone; a judge whose love of justice was proverbial.

Such a man deserved more of fortune's favors, and one who scattered so much sunshine along the pathways of others should have had more of it in his own life.

Such simple, patient, noble lives sweeten the atmosphere of this sordid world, and they leave behind gentle memories which linger through the long years and teach others how to make life worth living. Among the really great men of Georgia whose stainless names and well-earned fame will be perpetuated a high place is reserved for that scholarly lawyer, just judge and golden-hearted gentleman, Richard H. Clark!

Weyler and His Campaign.

General Weyler intimates that his methods will be aggressive and severe, and there is good reason to believe that he will repeat the policy of Valmaseda a quarter of a century ago.

Valmaseda once issued a proclamation imposing the death penalty upon all insurgents captured with arms in their hands. This led our house committee on foreign affairs to make a report which contained the following items of information:

The American consul at Santiago de Cuba informs the secretary of state, June 19, 1869, that the Spanish government applies the most rigorous and barbarous laws, which have made it a war of extermination, shocking to every civilized nation.

Count Valmaseda issued a decree, April 4, 1869, which declares that there is no longer a place for neutrality; that those who were not for him were against him, and, that his soldiers might know how to distinguish them, they were called upon to observe the orders they themselves carried:

1. Every man, from the age of fifteen years upward, found away from his habitation, who does not prove a justified motive therefor, will be shot.

2. Every habitation unoccupied will be burned by the troops.

3. Every habitation from which does not float a white flag, as a signal that its occupants desire peace, will be reduced to ashes.

At that time General Grant was president. Like a true soldier he instructed Secretary Fish to protest against such methods of warfare, and insist that persons entitled to the protection of our government should not suffer through the conduct of hostilities upon such a basis. In one of his messages Grant declared that Spain's disregard of the laws of civilized warfare had called forth expressions of condemnation from all the nations of Christendom.

In view of Valmaseda's fiendish warfare we are justified in watching Weyler, and if he goes too far it will be our duty as a Christian nation to interfere.

An Important Matter.

It is to be hoped that the congressional committee on public buildings and grounds will soon make a favorable report on Congressman Livingston's bill providing for the erection of a new government building in Atlanta, and that it will become a law.

The building which is now used for the United States courts and various federal officials, and also for a postoffice and custom house, is utterly inadequate for its original purpose. The courts and their officials have been crowded into such a small space that they can hardly transact business and will soon be compelled to rent additional room outside. The postoffice has long since outgrown its quarters and its clerical force is compelled to work under serious difficulties and inconveniences.

It is conceded by our officials and citizens generally that Atlanta badly needs a new government building with ample accommodations. Our population has more than doubled since the present edifice was built about twenty years ago, and the volume of federal business has correspondingly increased, and our city directories show that the city gains from 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants every year.

Congressman Livingston's bill provides for the erection of a granite, fireproof building, suitably equipped with vaults, elevators, heating apparatus, etc., to cost, including the site, not exceeding $1,000,000, the site to be selected by a government commission.

It is the opinion of all who are familiar with the facts that such a building is a necessity. It will have to be built in the course of a few years anyhow, and as a matter of economy it would be wise policy to build it now while materials and labor are cheap.

We believe that when our law makers at Washington have all the facts presented to them they will not hesitate to pass the Livingston bill. By taking prompt action they will save the government extra expense in the future, and they will at the same time facilitate the discharge of public business and accommodate the people of a large and rapidly growing community.

Facts About Population.

The New York World has the following editorial paragraph:

The statement that the population of Kansas today is 100,000 less than it was in 1890 is probably within the truth. The estimate given out by official authority for the last edition of The World Almanac gives the state only 1,359,000 inhabitants, against 1,427,096 by the census of 1890. We are so accustomed to look on all the western states as centers of growth and increase that it is hard to believe that a purely agricultural state and one as newly settled and as sparsely settled as Kansas has reached the limit of population. The explanation of the unpleasant phenomenon is that a great part of the western territory is uncertain in its climate and water supply, and consequently unremunerative to the cultivator. It is safe to say that any territory which furnishes profitable employment to the professional rainmaker is a poor country for farming.

Kansas is not the only western state in which the population is decreasing. Nevada lost 17,000 inhabitants between 1880 and 1890.

Some of the northeastern states, also, are making very slow progress. Maine has gained only 30,000 people in thirty years, and Vermont gained only about 17,000 in the same period, and in the ten years ending with 1890 she gained only 136 inhabitants.

The southern states fare better. Georgia has gained about 800,000 population in the thirty years ending with 1890, Alabama nearly 600,000, South Carolina about 450,000, and Louisiana about 500,000. Nowhere can a southern state be found which has decreased in population or made the slow progress of Maine and Vermont.

These statistics mean something. They mean that the people of the northeast and northwest are tired of blizzards and droughts. They are seeking homes in sections where the conditions of existence are more favorable. Already they are sending large colonies southward, and the wiping out of sectionalism will bring millions of them here. The next decade will see a big tide of immigration pouring into the south.

General Weyler proposes to shut out the newspaper correspondents. This leaves Field Marshal Halstead with a large supply of ink, paper, adjectives, summer clothes and mosquito nets on hand.

The men who bid for bonds without having any gold to pay for them made a good deal of money.

The New York World leaves it to be inferred that Edison is always on hand after an invention or a discovery has been made.

Mr. Quay is not a sure-enough candidate but he wants to put himself on an equal footing with the men who are candidates.

If Mr. Edison wants to earn fame let him photograph the brains of some leading statesman who is known not to have any.

The Washington Post again refers to Hanna. Is he the person who had something the matter with him?

If Editor Hearst makes Editor Pulitzer much madder the latter will make the public a present of The World every morning.

The booms that are sprouting now will be nipped by the March frosts or withered by the summer suns.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Mr. G. C. Matthews, for a long time the editor of The Avalanche, and The Appeal-Avalanche, and managing editor of The Commercial Appeal, and now the Washington correspondent of the latter paper, has changed his views since he went to Washington and comes out for free silver. He was secretary of the so-called "sound money" convention at Memphis. He is one of the most brilliant writers in the state.

A son of Paul Verlaine, the late French poet, tells a strange story in explanation of his failure to attend his father's funeral. Some months ago he arrived in Brussels from Algeria, and was about to start for Paris, when he suddenly fell into a lethargic sleep, which lasted four days. The same state has come upon him again, the last attack being at the time of his father's funeral. Dr. Van Vensel, of Brussels, has given young Verlaine a certificate, stating that these sleeping spells are due to the hypnotic influence of a man whom he met in Algeria.

Someone asked Mr. Lincoln "how long a man's legs ought to be." He said: "That is a very serious question; and I have given much thought to it a great many times. Some should be longer and some shorter; but I want to tell you that a man's legs ought always to be long enough to reach from his body to the ground."

"Hang Theology" Rogers, the distinguished English philanthropist who died recently at seventy-seven, got his nickname from calling out, "Hang economics! Hang theology!" at a school board meeting where theoretical questions hindered progress. His independent and energetic character may be inferred from this story of his youthful days: A new boy came to school dressed in a light blue jacket faced with velvet, white trousers and waistcoat, and a turned-down collar and frills. Rogers went up to him and asked him his name. The boy replied: "I am Charles Stuart Vane, Viscount Seaham, and my father is the marquis of Londonderry." Whereupon Rogers kicked him three times, once for Vane, once for Seaham and once for Londonderry.

The novelist Bulwer made one of his characters exclaim, "Any man of ordinary talent can make money, but only the man of genius can keep it after it has been made." Edwin Fields, a notable westerner, once made it rapidly and far into the hundreds of thousands, but after enjoying the reputation of a millionaire, he is now dying in the Chicago poorhouse because he lacked the genius to keep his fortune. But the true genius which maintains income is the ability to "save" money.

Just before "Bat" Shea was executed he sent some advice to his brother which can be recommended to a certain class of young men. Writing to a friend he said: "I wish you would talk to my brother and give him a little advice for me about whom he travels with and his habits, and not to go around drinking and not to go with bad company." This is good advice and if "Bat" himself had followed it he would not have lived a dishonorable life and died an ignominious death. If Shea had worked at his trade and kept away from liquor saloons he would not have become an instrument for Murphy's dirty work. It is a matter of record that on the day Ross was shot and killed the Murphy gang of thugs made frequent visits to near by saloons and drank deeply, as Shea said, to brace their courage. It was liquor that braced his nerves when he shot Ross.

Says The New York Advertiser: "The steamship Empress of China, which arrived at Victoria, B. C., yesterday, brings the news that Colonel John A. Cockerill, before he left for home by way of Egypt and India, was invited to appear before the Mikado of Japan and was decorated with the Third Order of the Sacred Treasure. The statement is also made that this is an honor very rarely conferred upon foreigners. The friends of Colonel Cockerill beg leave to assure his majesty the mikado that the distinguished honor has been worthily bestowed. The colonel is not known to be much of a hand for the decorations of foreign princes, but whatever he accepts in that line he will dignify by wearing it. Long life to Colonel Cockerill and the mikado!"

PUBLIC OPINION.

New York Sun: The sporadic show of Americanism exhibited by the administration in the recent projection of the Venezuelan question into the field of active affairs will pass and be forgotten in due time, but this passage of a presidential message will remain forever to plague and weaken us unless it is formally replaced by the Monroe doctrine in its original force. Providence did not endow Grover Cleveland with the intellectual gifts which enable their owner to comprehend a principle. It is very unfortunate that such mental deficiency in a president should have been exhibited in connection with a matter so vital to our peace and repose. It will be doubly unfortunate and unpardonably unwise if congress fails to make good the fault in this instance, and to cause the Monroe doctrine to spear again in its own unapproachable majesty.

New York Mercury: President Cleveland's Venezuelan message is all right, and as a matter of fact it is about the only message he has ever written that has not cost him popularity and his party votes, temporarily if not permanently. Cleveland's biggest hit was his marriage to Miss Frances Folsom; his Venezuelan message ranks next. One was a home run, and the longest one ever made on the white house grounds; the other was a corking good three-bagger and the crack was heard round the world.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Senator Quay, if his name goes before the national republican convention, will receive practically the unanimous support of the Pennsylvania delegation. We have no idea that he has any desire to become president of the United States. He has said that the office would kill him. Nevertheless, he will permit his name to go before the convention as the choice of Pennsylvania.

Chicago Times-Herald: This is the second time within a year that Illinois has been disgraced by a lynching. The shocking crime at Sullivan will suggest that the next legislature enact a law similar to those proposed in Virginia and South Carolina, where the taxpayers of the county in which the lynching occurs are required to pay heavily for the infraction of the public peace. This will act as a strong deterrent influence and will solidify the taxpayers in a compact force for the prevention of such crimes.

Memphis Commercial-Appeal: Sectional hatred has burnt itself out. The man or the party that appeals to war passions is prodding a dead tiger. The living present is engaging the thought of men, and there are too many serious realities for ghost stories to be popular. It is no longer possible to scare the country into convulsions with a devil made of a candle and a pumpkin. The republican party would have been eager enough to elevate Talbert's mouth to the dignity of a campaign issue if they had thought that any votes could be got thereby. But they know enough not to go looking for eggs in last year's nest.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

As to Senator Gordon's Position.

Editor Constitution—Is Senator Gordon still in favor of the restoration of silver to its rightful place in our currency? I have before me his letter to Mr. Trammell, dated September 20, 1893, giving his reasons for favoring a repeal of the Sherman law, in which the underlying thought is repeal of the act in order, as he says, to "inaugurate a financial policy more liberal and satisfactory to the people than any had since the cruel policy of contraction began twenty years ago. In the same letter he says in reference to the Sherman law: "It was the vicious counterpart of the demonetization of silver under the act of 1873, for it was a cowardly makeshift to defeat free coinage and bring us stealthily but surely to the single gold standard." Of course Senator Gordon was right in declaring this law a "miserable makeshift" for free coinage and by reasonable intendment that denunciation was a solemn demand for its restoration. I quote further from him as follows: "With that bone of contention (the Sherman law) out of the way we will stand with the anti-repealers for restoring silver to its rightful place in our currency. Then, and not till then, will the real battle for silver begin, with friends no longer divided, but united, resolute and irresistible." Where was "silver's rightful place in our currency?" Let the first coinage act approved by Washington and the act of 1834, approved by Jackson, answer the question. Its rightful place was an open road to the mints as a money metal and this right of way it had freely enjoyed for eighty odd years until dethroned, mainly by the republicans in 1873, and the subsequent struggle of the true democracy has been to restore it. Referring to his speech, General Gordon further says "that speech you will see from end to end is an argument for silver and on the line of every utterance and act and vote of mine for twenty years." Now the letter referred to means two things: First, the repeal of the Sherman law. Second, the restoration of silver to the position it occupied before dislodged as a money metal. My reason for asking the question as to his present position grows out of the passage at a free coinage act by our senate "restoring silver to its rightful place in our currency" on February 1st. Senator Gordon was paired as favoring the bill with Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, republican, as opposing it. A few days after the vote there appeared in the dispatches from Washington what purported to be a correction by Senator Gordon indicating his opposition. Where does he stand now?

F. M. LONGLOY.

That Bond Issue.

Editor Constitution—I quote below from a letter just received from a friend in New York city and think you will find it interesting, as it shows plainly what effect the bond issue has on some of the people.

"Everybody is kicking themselves because they didn't get any of the bonds. You were not required to put up a deposit and of course, if your bid was accepted you could borrow all the gold you wanted on the acceptance at 4 per cent, same as interest on the bonds. If you got them at 111 and sold at 117 as you can, think of the profit on $5,000,000, just $300,000 for a 2-cent stamp. The queer part is that so few people caught on, and so far only two persons are known to have bid in this way. One made $6,000 and the other $160,000."

This is what some people call a successful bond issue. If buying wind is a success, why then it certainly was.

A READER.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

His Sweetheart.

My sweetheart—she just loves me through
every shining day;
She's a rose to me in winter an' the
sweetest rose in May;
I never mind the seasons; they're always
fair to see;
A rainbow's in the heavens, for my sweetheart—she loves me!

My sweetheart—still she loves me; no matter where I roam,
I see her eyes, like bright blue skies, that woo an' win me home;
And never where my footsteps stray—wherever I may be,
Will any skies seem dark, for still my sweetheart—she loves me!

My sweetheart—she just loves me! I see in her bright eyes
All that I've heard of heaven, and it's nearer than the skies!
The seasons change, but what to me is fruit of flower or tree
When we go through life together, and my sweetheart—she loves me!

How many hearts will be saddened by the death of Judge Richard H. Clark! He had hundreds of friends who had never seen his face—had never intimately known his charming personality. His sympathies were world-wide. Where he saw merit in life he recognized it; he gave encouragement to talent by a personal interest and friendship; he was the steadfast friend of youth; the adorer of noble womanhood; the gentle lover of children. He faced life's sternest duties with clean brows; he passed through all its ordeals unscathed, and he met death smilingly, with no regret for the past—no fear for the future. He fought a good fight, and while the bugles sounded a truce in life's battle, being weary, he laid him down to rest in the shadow of the laurels.

A Song of Good Times.

Sing a song o' good times
Comin' up the slope;
All the world a-jinglin'
With the silver bells o' hope.

Sing a song o' good times—
Bound to come at last!
Lookin' to the future—
Forgettin' all the past.

Sing a song o' good times—
Meet 'em by an' by;
Heaven comin' nearer
An' the world a-rollin' high!

She Congratulated Him.

A young man living in Georgia, who had been very wild and dissipated, professed religion and joined the ministry. On one occasion, while he was preaching an effective sermon, many in the congregation became happy and shouted. Among them was a young lady relative of the preacher who had known him in his wild days. She advanced to the pulpit, shook hands with him and exclained in a loud voice:

"John, I thank God that you have turned from bad to worse!"

Those in the congregation who were not so religiously inclined were moved to laughter, while the others were shouting and in tears.

The queen touched the Venezuelan matter very gently in her recent speech. In fact, she congratulated parliament that the war was over. Give us another country to fight!

Cuba is calling for arms, and if she gets all she wants Spain will be calling for legs after a while.

F. L. S.

ETCHED AND SKETCHED.

Mr. T. L. Long, a prominent capitalist of Jasper, Ala., is in the city stopping at the Kimball.

B. S. and Paul H. Irwin, George C. Jones and O. S. Barnett, of Washington, Ga., are at the Kimball.

Mr. G. B. Whatley, of Savannah, Ga., is at the Kimball.

Mr. W. A. Murrow, a well-known citizen of Rutledge, passed through Atlanta yesterday on his return home after a visit to Elberton county. Mr. Murrow says: "I was very much struck with the unanimity of expression in favor of Dr. N. G. Long, whose name has been mentioned in connection with congress from the eighth district. All the upper end of the district seems to be solid for him. He is an excellent gentleman, and if he makes the race he will be heard from. Almost everybody in that part of the district is for free coinage, and it is the same way down in Morgan."

"That was a good article in The Constitution this morning," said Colonel J. W. Rucker, of the banking firm of Maddox, Rucker & Co., "about the building of the Alabama street bridge." The people of the city are in favor of the construction of that bridge. It will develop a part of the city that needs developing very much. Located near the center of the city it will make very valuable property of a great part of our west side. I have not a particle of doubt but what the increase in taxes will pay for the bridge in one or two years. Just as soon as the city determines to build this Alabama street bridge, I have made up my mind to improve the property I have between the banking house of Maddox, Rucker & Co. and the fire department building. I have a hundred feet front on Alabama street, and I propose to tear out the buildings that are on it when they decide definitely on building the bridge, and I will spend not less than $50,000 for the erection of a building on the ground. I am sure that others will do the same thing. The location of the depot, which I am informed is an assured fact, will also greatly enhance property on the west side of the city. By all means keep the question before the people until the council acts. We are all interested in it."

Atlanta is infested with people who are swindling our people. A man is now going around town putting up a poor mouth about trying to raise money enough to carry him to his home in Cincinnati, and selling soap at a dollar a cake which can be bought at any drug store for 15 cents, and he is very persistent in urging his needs to get money for himself and his wife to get home. A great many good people are thus imposed upon, and we are informed that the man makes from $5 to $10 a day, and as long as he keeps that up he will stick to this business and never go anywhere. This is only one of many schemes which are being worked on our citizens.

HOCH DER KAISER.

Jacksonville Times-Union: Wouldn't it create a sensation if Emperor William should send a congratulatory telegram to Gomez.

Kansas City Journal: Emperor William went hunting fifty-two days last years. On several of these days England was under the impression that he was hunting trouble.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Young Emperor William is doubtless lost in thought on his birthday—wondering what would have become of united Germany had he happened not to have been born.

New York Journal: John Bull hates Kaiser Wilhelm worse than ever since that young gentleman's announcement that by the end of the century he will have a navy to equal that of Britannia.

San Francisco Call: Even Kaiser William seems to have been forced to borrow money to get in the wild oat crop of his youth, and like all who do that kind of thing, he borrowed trouble with it.

TO RECOVER STOCK

A Suit Involving Large Securities Was Concluded Yesterday.

NEWS OF THE COURTS

Will Turner Was Given a Trial Before the Ordinary Yesterday, and He Was Found To Be Insane.

A very interesting case was concluded in the first division of the city court yesterday, and during the hearing of the case the courtroom was crowded with attorneys and interested spectators.

It was the case in which R. H. Northcutt, A. M. Dobbs, W. M. McKenzie and W. H. Warner brought suit against McAllen D. Marsh and Thomas Cobb Jackson.

The petition upon which the suit was brought was filed in 1892, and had gone over from time to time until it was reached yesterday and final disposition of the case was made. The plaintiffs claimed that they had delivered and transferred fifty shares of the Georgia Improvement Company to McAllen D. Marsh and Tom Cobb Jackson upon two conditions, which were as follows:

The stock was to be used by the defendants in extending the Atlanta and Florida railroad; if the scheme to extend the road failed, the stocks would be returned, provided the stocks were not bought in at a price of 75 cents on the dollar.

The plaintiffs now claim that the stock was never returned though frequent demands had been made. The stock was worth $100 par value, but was offered at 75 cents. They stated that they had waited a reasonable length of time, but the stock had not been delivered.

After a lengthy argument the case went to the jury, and a verdict was found for the defendants with costs of case. Judge Reid ordered that the death of Tom Cobb Jackson be suggested of record with leave to proceed against the surviving defendant.

A Verdict Reached Yesterday.

In the case of the Willingham Lumber Company against C. I. Branan the jury brought in a verdict in favor of the lumber company for $453.11 principal and $103.50 interest and all costs of the court.

The suit was brought on account of a balance which the lumber company charged was owed it by Mr. Branan. The case was reached some time ago, but on account of the delay of one of the plaintiffs in reaching the courtroom, it was postponed and called again. It was heard before Judge Berry, of the second division of the city court.

Adjudged Insane.

Will Turner, the negro who caused a sensation at the Girls' High school by suddenly becoming insane, was given a hearing before Ordinary Calhoun yesterday. The jury found that he was insane, and he was remanded to the county jail, where he will be held until preparations can be made for him in the state asylum.

Turner was first arrested several days ago by the police, but he was given his release in a short time, as he appeared to be better, and it was not thought necessary to have him held. He became much quieter and seemed to be in his right mind.

A day or two after he was released from the police station he acted in a very queer manner, and was again arrested and held.

Yesterday he was carried before the ordinary and was adjudged insane. Ordinary Calhoun held a conference with Dr. Powell, superintendent of the asylum, and was informed that a place would be made for the negro at an early day.

A Juror Fined for Tardiness.

Mr. Otis O. Smith, a juror in the second division of the city court, was fined $10 yesterday morning by Judge Berry because he was late and kept court waiting for his arrival.

When asked by the judge why he was late, Mr. Smith said he overslept himself, and it was also necessary for him to go by the office and open the office safe, as he was the only one who knew the combination. Judge Berry said it was his intention to fine him very heavily, but as he had given a good excuse, he would only place a fine of $10.

AFTER THE BOYS.

Gang of Negro Thieves Being Broken Up by the Police.

The police are endeavoring to break up a gang of little negro boy thieves. Yesterday they arrested three or four darkies as suspects, and are holding them for investigation. A lot of stolen goods was recovered from members of the gang, and the officers expect to recover more when the other members are captured. The thieves have been committing depredations all over the city, and their riddance will be hailed with delight by citizens who have been victimized by the darkies. Those arrested yesterday are all under eighteen years old, but are old offenders.

The railroad men of the state are organizing a legislative board. The board will look after measures in the interest of the railroad labor organizations.

The initial step in the matter will be taken at Macon today. A state legislative board to represent the Order of Railway Conductors will be organized in that city.

Several prominent members of the Atlanta division of the Order of Railroad Conductors went down to Macon last night to participate in the organization of the state board. A number of members of the order from points north of Atlanta accompanied the delegation. A large number of delegates from other sections of the state will be in Macon, and the new board will be selected from among those in attendance.

Mr. Garrison, one of the grand officers of the conductors' order, is in Macon, and he will assist the members of his organization to create the legislative board. He is booked for a speech in Macon tommorrow, and many of the delegates will remain over to hear him. A big meeting of the conductors of the state will be held, and Macon will be a drawing point for the ticket-takers today and tomorrow.

Among those who went down from Atlanta were J. W. Humphries, the popular city marshal; ex-Councilman R. P. Dodge, of the third ward, and George W. Evans. Delegates from Rome accompanied the gentlemen named.

The conductors' action will be followed by all of the railroad organizations having members and divisions in the state. The purpose is to form a big railroad legislative board composed of representatives of all the class organizations. The board will attend sessions of the legislature when necessary, and urge the passage of such measures as seem necessary for the protection of the railroad men. It is not the intention of the railroad men to make a lobbying aggregation, but simply to have men acquainted with the needs of the employes present at the legislative sessions to look after their interests.

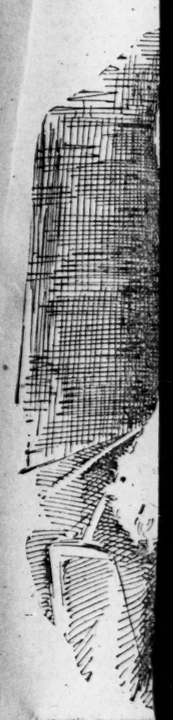
It was decided some time ago to organize the state legislative board, but for one reason and another action was postponed from time to time. Now that the conductors have taken the initiative, the other orders—the engineers, the firemen, the telegraphers and the trainmen—and others will follow suit, and appoint boards to represent their respective organizations. Legislative boards of the kind have been organized in many states of the union, and a number of valuable bills to the railroad men have been passed by reason of that fact.

A Large and Successful Dining.

From The Colored Texan.

We were invited to a dining at the residence of Mrs. Violet Peoples. This lady is an ideal housekeeper. As for the feast she spread, it was served in the latest style and eaten in large quantities.

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A GREAT LIFE QUIETLY ENDED

Judge Richard H. Clark Passes Away at the Markham House.

DIES SUDDENLY IN HIS ROOM

Received Visitors in the Parlor Just Before Noon.

STATED THURSDAY THAT HE WOULD DIE SOON

End Reached Sooner Than Was Expected—Will Be Buried in Macon. Sketch of His Notable Career.

Judge Richard H. Clark, one of Georgia's most illustrious sons, and one of the ablest jurists on the bench, died yesterday afternoon at 3:15 o'clock, at his room in the Markham house.

Alone and unattended Judge Clark was stricken and died in a few moments after the stroke. Just as he felt the first chill of death, he pushed the electric call button in his room and was found a few seconds later by the bell boy, as he was breathing his last.

Mrs. Jack Smith, who had called to see him with her husband, the housekeeper and the bell boy were the only ones in the room at the time that death came. After the stroke Judge Clark did not utter a word and was unconscious when he was discovered. He was lying on his bed just as he had fallen, and his death came without a struggle or the twitching of a muscle. His end was peaceful and quiet and without pain, his heart was stilled in death.

The first stroke came at 11 o'clock, but he rallied and was much better in an hour afterwards. It was a stroke of death and he gradually became weaker during the early hours of the afternoon. Just before he died he left his bed and put on his overcoat and was in the act of reading a letter which had just been delivered him when he realized that the end was at hand. No one was in the room, and he simply touched the bell button, sat down again and then fell backwards.

Judge Clark was cheerful yesterday morning, and was able to go down into the parlor, where he received several friends during the morning. At 11 o'clock he signed a court paper and when he received the first stroke he was in consultation with an attorney in regard to the sentence of Alex Carr. Up to the very last moment his mind was centered upon his court work and he was very anxious to write a letter to the governor in the afternoon asking him to commute the sentence of Alex Carr.

He went to his room just before noon and for a portion of the time after he retired he talked freely about his condition. Several friends were admitted into the room after dinner and no one who talked with him dreamed that the end was then only an hour away.

His death has cast a gloom over the entire city, and the news of his death will carry sorrow to many homes and hearts this morning throughout the state.

Death Came Suddenly.

Judge Clark's death was as a stroke of lightning. The housekeeper was in the room of Judge Clark at 3:30 o'clock, and asked him if there was anything that was needed. He told her that he was feeling tired and desired to have a few minutes of uninterrupted quiet.

In a few minutes after the housekeeper left the room, the call bell in the office was rung. A bell boy immediately responded. As he opened the door of the room he was horrified to see Judge Clark lying upon the bed gasping for breath. The bell boy started to leave the room, but was met by Mrs. Jack Smith, who had called and had just reached the door from the elevator. Mrs. Smith and her husband went into the room. The life of the judge was fast ebbing away. She lifted his head and placed a pillow under it, and while the change was being made the last spark of the noble life went out.

He Rang for Help.

The last person to see Judge Clark conscious was the elevator boy when he called at his door and delivered a letter that came in the afternoon mail. Placing the letter in the hand of the judge, the boy returned to the elevator.

Judge Clark was undressed at the time he received the letter, but he left his bed and walked across his room and put on his overcoat to prevent exposure. It is then supposed that he returned to the bed and sat down on the edge to read the letter. It was at this time probably that the first chill of death was felt.

The electric bell is near the door and Judge Clark probably reached the bell, rang it and then, with fast failing strength, fell backwards from the sitting position which he had just occupied.

Tenderly the feeble body was lifted across the bed and a pillow placed under his head. His breath was coming slowly and with difficulty, and it was at once seen by Mrs. Smith that life was almost extinct. Without a word, he died in the position in which he had been placed and the end came without a struggle or a movement of the muscle. He met death calmly and heroically and passed away as a child falls to sleep.

His Last Official Act.

Four hours prior to his death, Judge Clark signed a legal paper and held a lengthy conference with Attorney Arnold.

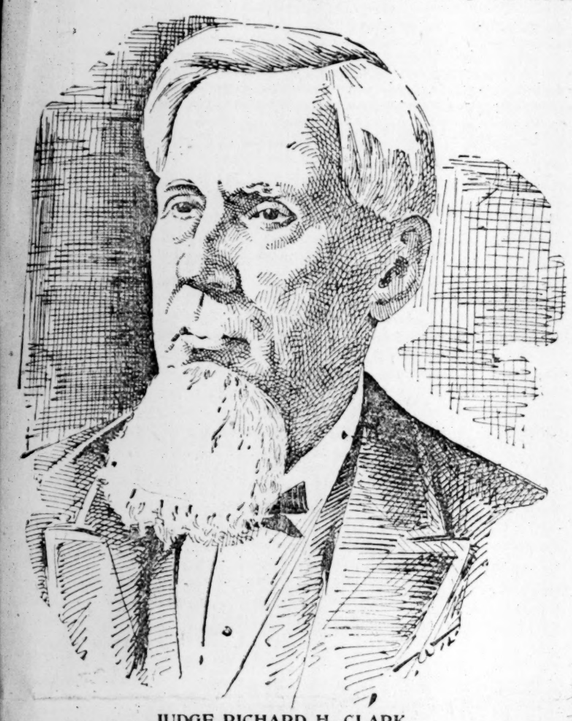
At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Attorney W. P. Andrews called at the Markham and asked if he could see Judge Clark. He was told that the judge was at that time in the parlor on the second floor. Mr. Andrews at once went up, and was met at the door of the parlor by the judge. Mr. Andrews stated that he was glad to see him looking so well and strong enough to be up.

"Andrews, you don't know what you are talking about," replied the judge. "I am sick and weak, and am growing weaker every day. It won't be long before I will not be able to sign court papers."

Mr. Andrews stated to the judge that he had a petition from the members of a church near Bolton who had been locked out of their church building, and wished to be placed in possession by the sheriff.

"Now, Andrews," said Judge Clark, laughingly, "you are getting into a bad box fooling with the business of the preachers. You had better be careful, my friend, be careful." The paper was taken by Judge Clark and he gave it his close attention.

Attorney Reuben Arnold entered the parlor while the judge was reading the paper. Mr. Arnold had been sent for by Judge Clark, and had been told that he was anxious to dictate to him a letter to Governor Atkinson asking that the sentence of Carr be commuted. As Mr. Arnold entered the room, Judge Clark glanced up from the paper he was considering. The two then



JUDGE RICHARD H. CLARK.

The Distinguished Jurist Who Died in His Apartments at the Markham Yesterday Afternoon.

From His Latest Photograph.

shook hands and the judge began talking.

"Say, Mr. Arnold," said he, "I believe the man is crazy, and I want to write a letter to the governor and ask that his sentence be commuted. Do you know a man by the name of Vaughn—he was a preacher, came to me the other day, and said: 'Judge, that man Carr is surely crazy.' I asked him how he knew. He then told me that he could not get Carr to realize the need of his own salvation." Judge Clark laughed at the reason given by the preacher, and said he himself didn't believe Carr was sane, and that was why he didn't want him hanged.

The Hand of Death.

Just as Judge Clark lifted the pen to sign the paper presented by Mr. Andrews, he threw his hand to his breast.

With an effort he wrote his name in trembling characters and handed the paper to the attorney.

Mr. Arnold rushed to his side and held his head in his hands. The perspiration stood upon the forehead of Judge Clark, and he found much difficulty in breathing. Mr. Arnold was greatly alarmed, but Judge Clark soon recovered from the attack and assured the attorney that he would be all right in a few moments.

Judge Clark was very faint and weak, but he walked to the elevator and went up to his room with Mr. Arnold supporting him. The two sat in the room for some time, and the judge said he would have no further attack and would lie down and rest for a while. Mr. Arnold then left him.

Frequently during the day the housekeeper and bell boy called at his door and asked if anything was wanted. He stated to all that he was resting easily and would ring if he desired any attention.

He Talked of Death.

Thursday morning Judge Clark instructed the hotel clerk to telephone to the Constitution and asked that a member of the staff call at his room during the morning. To the Constitution man Judge Clark talked freely of death, and stated that he, too, would soon be forgotten. He spoke of his illness and said that he was daily growing weaker and would soon die, as there was no skill that could save him.

"For twenty-seven days I have eaten absolutely nothing," said he, "and as a consequence, I have grown very weak and ill. I see that Mr. Eggleston and Dr. Armstrong are dead. Well, that is the common lot of all, and I know that my summons is awaiting me. It will not be long, no, not long, until you will write my obituary and then all will have been past."

He inquired especially after several friends in the city and gave several messages which he wished delivered. To the court house officials he sent a message of love, and wished to be remembered to all with whom he had been throwa in contact.

"I will never fill my engagement in Jonesboro," he continued. "No, I will never sit upon the bench again, but will soon stand at the bar of justice."

Sent for Dr. Hopkins.

To a member of the staff of The Constitution Judge Clark confided a message to be delivered to Dr. I. S. Hopkins. The message was delivered and yesterday morning at 10 o'clock he sent a messenger for the minister, requesting that he call at his room at 4 o'clock.

Just as the clock pointed to that hour Dr. Hopkins called at the rooms, only to be informed that the judge was dead. Dr. Hopkins and Judge Clark had known each other for quite a time and a close friendship existed between the two men. The judge was exceedingly anxious to see his friend and appointed the hour at 4 o'clock for the reason that he was generally stronger in the afternoon than in the earlier hours of the morning.

Had Been Ill for a Month.

Judge Clark had been ill for one month yesterday. He was not confined to his bed all of the time, but was too weak and ill to leave the hotel.

His last work on the bench was hearing the evidence in the John Carroll case. After the case had been disposed of he did not return to the courthouse. At first he hoped for a change in his condition for the better, but instead he rapidly grew weaker and his appetite was lost. He refused to eat and then it was that his friends became alarmed about him.

Dr. Rosser, a life-time friend of the judge, was called in and gave his attention to the case. But after years of labor and mental strain the constitution of the eminent jurist failed to react and he grew worse. Day before yesterday Dr. Todd was called into consultation by Dr. Rosser, but Judge Clark was beyond the aid of science and medicine.

Funeral Will Be Announced Later.

The funeral services will be arranged this morning. The arrangements will be made by a committee which was appointed yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the bar. The committee is as follows:

Judge Howard Van Epps, Judge Marshall J. Clarke, Mr. C. D. Hill, Mr. B. H. Hill, Mr. M. A. Candler and Captain W. D. Ellis. This committee will meet this morning in the reading room of the Markham and a meeting of the bar has been called at 10 o'clock in the superior courtroom.

The relatives of Judge Clark were wired yesterday of his death, but up to a late hour last night nothing had been heard from them.

It is probable that the funeral will take place in Macon Sunday, as the daughters of Judge Clark live in that city. The remains will probably be carried on a special car to Macon Sunday morning and the Atlanta bar may attend in a body. All arrangements will be announced today.

Sketch of His Life.

Judge Richard H. Clark was one of the most remarkable men of this generation.

Though great as a lawyer and a jurist, he was greater still in the scope and vigor of his prodigious memory. Scarcely a circumstance of his life was ever forgotten. Names and faces were recalled after the lapse of half a century without the slightest hesitation. Judge Clark was familiar with the personal history of every man who was prominent in public life and his acquaintance with men extended even to obscure individuals. He carried in mind the recollection of social events, private conversations, public speeches, table talk, judicial witticisms and family trees. He could tell a man all about his antecedents and startle him with the information he possessed concerning his family traditions. No citizen of Georgia ever possessed such a marvelous power in this direction. Marriage contracts and divorces, burials and deaths were recorded in his mind as faithfully as on the pages of the record books. Profound regret is entertained by the friends and admirers of this lamented Georgian that the cares of a busy life, crowded even to the hour of death, prevented him from giving to the state a volume of his recollections.

Judge Clark was born in the city of Savannah on the 24th of March, 1824. He was admitted to the bar at a very early age and for more than fifty years was identified with his profession, which he illustrated by his marked achievements, both legal and judicial. As a lawyer he was studious and profound; as a judge he was able, fearless and uncompromising. His decisions were grounded on fixed principles, and after consulting the logic of the law, which he regarded as a synonym for common sense, he was ready to defend his judgment as a martyr would his faith. The esteem in which Judge Clark was held by the members of the bar is a tribute to the stainless manner in which he has worn the judicial ermine of this state and held the scales of justice between man and man. This, however, is digressing.

After receiving his legal diploma Judge Clark began to look about him for a climate congenial to the aspirations of a young practitioner. Casting his eyes over the map and along the river courses of the state he at length decided to cast his fortunes with the people of Albany, Ga., then a thriving little town near the banks of the Flint river. Albany was then in Baker county. There were no railroads in these days and journeys overland were dreaded, not only because of the fatigue and weariness connected with the trip, but on account of the perils to which the traveler was subjected. The distance between Savannah and Albany was a long stretch of level country, broken only by the variations of running streams and country villages. Leaving the turrets of Savannah dimly obscured in the grey twilight of a spring morning, the young advocate started on horseback for the scene of his future labors, arriving in Albany on the 6th of April, 1846. He made a good impression and from the start he found the citizens of Baker county ready to encourage him in his professional career. Five years later, as an evidence of his success in meeting the expectations of his clients, he entered the state senate at the early age of twenty-five. He was the youngest member of that dignified and august body.

Simultaneous with the advent of this promising young Georgian appeared Joseph E. Brown, a raw, provincial senator, who hailed from Cherokee county. The mountaineer who was destined to figure in the role of Georgia's most illustrious statesman was three years older than Judge Clark. A warm personal friendship sprang up between them and this friendship continued until dissolved by death.

Another picturesque young figure in this able and distinguished body was Alfred H. Colquitt, who filled the office of assistant secretary of the senate. Andrew J. Miller, of Augusta, was also a member of this body. Among those who occupied seats in the lower branch of the general assembly were A. H. Kenan, Parmedus Reynolds, Charles J. Jenkins, Linton Stephens and L. J. Gartrell. Judge Clark was a member of the gubernatorial convention of 1857. Among the distinguished Georgians in the race were James Gardner, J. H. Lumpkin and Henry G. Lamar. A deadlock resulted, however, and a committee was appointed to bring in a dark horse. Judge Clark was a member of the committee. After going over a long list of Georgians the name of Joseph E. Brown was mentioned. The suggestion seemed to touch a popular chord and the committee decided to propose his name to the convention. Judge Clark in a graceful speech presented the report of the committee. Joseph E. Brown was nominated amid the acclamations of the body and the career of this phenomenal Georgian commenced.

Judge Clark was chosen as one of the presidential electors in 1852. In October of the year following he was re-elected to the state senate. He was subsequently appointed by Governor Johnson with Judge Walter T. Colquitt to represent the interests of the state in a controversy with the creditors of the Bank of Darien, involving the sum of $250,000. Judge Colquitt died before the case reached the supreme court. Governor Johnson appointed no one in his place and without assistance Judge Clark represented the state. The attorneys on the opposite side were Francis H. Cone, Iverson L. Harris, John E. Ward, R. R. Cuyler, James Gardner and others. Judge Clark made a single-handed fight, but he carried off the honors. The court decided in favor of the state, excepting only the sum of $27,000 due on judgments admitted to be due. Judge Clark was only thirty-one years old at this time and he considered his victory as the most signal achievement of his life.

In January, 1860, Judge Clark was appointed with Thomas R. R. Cobb and David Irwin to codify the laws of Georgia. This appointment was subsequently confirmed by election in November of the same year. Judge Clark was a member of the secession convention of 1861 and took a very active part in the proceedings of that body. Four years later he was elevated to the bench of the Southwestern circuit and his appointment was confirmed by the senate. On account of ill health he resigned his seat on the bench three months before the expiration of his term. In 1876 Judge Clark was appointed judge to the bench of the superior court of Atlanta and presided over that court for two successive terms, retiring in January, 1884. The legislature which met in the fall of the following year elected Judge Clark to the bench of the Stone Mountain circuit, composed of the counties of DeKalb and Clayton. These counties belonged to the Atlanta circuit, but the pressure of business was so great that a division of the circuit was made necessary. Judge Clark was subsequently re-elected in 1888 and again in 1892. Counting his service on the bench of the city court Judge Clark has worn the judicial ermine for twenty-three years. He passed away in the midst of his judicial career and died in the service of the commonwealth. By the side of those illustrious Georgians who have glorified the annals of this state his name should be inscribed as that of one who was fearless, true and tender. A knightlier soul never animated the bosom of a Georgia gentleman.

Known Judge Clark Forty Years.

National Hotel, Washington, D. C., February 10, 1896.—Editor Constitution: I was profoundly pained to read a paragraph in your issue of the 7th instant referring to the serious illness of Judge Richard H. Clark. It is to be hoped, earnestly and affectionately, that that illness does not continue to be serious. We cannot afford to lose either his intellect, his heart, his example or his wonderful activity in all of the highways and byways of endeavor and of usefulness in either public or private life. The tribute you have paid to him is well deserved. Were we to lose him it would be a long time before we would look upon his like again. He has, it is true, always been associated in the public mind with the judicial office he filled with so much honor to the judiciary and to himself. But he has not confined his great energies and noble sympathies to the duties of that office. Quick to see where a word was needed, to support or advance a just and good cause, he never failed to utter it, either with his tongue or his pen, and in that way was continually "going about doing good." I have known him for forty years and know him only to love him.

ANDREW H. H. DAWSON.

The members of the bar are requested to meet today in the superior courtroom, at 10 o'clock a. m., to take suitable action in regard to the burial of our distinguished and lamented brother, Richard H. Clark, who died yesterday. A full and prompt attendance is requested.

JOHN L. HOPKINS,
President Bar Association.

TWO NEW DETECTIVES.

Some Changes Made in the City's Police Department.

The Atlanta detective department has met with another shake-up. Two of the men appointed to do detective duty when the old detective department was abolished by the city council have been transferred back to patrol duty.

Officers Sewell and Goree are the two patrolmen affected by a special order making the change issued by Chief Connolly last night. They were detailed as detectives temporarily and will now resume duty with their old watches.

Patrolmen J. B. Harris and N. A. Lanford were appointed to take the places of Sewell and Goree. They begin work as detectives this morning.

Mr. Walter Johnson, formerly clerk to the detective department, who was legislated out of office by the Inman ordinance abolishing the detective department, was reappointed clerk to that department and began his duties yesterday morning. His appointment is effective until the next meeting of the police board at a salary of $50 for the month's work.

Officer Sewell has been acting as clerk in the detectives' office and when relieved by Mr. Johnson he resumed his work as a member of the mounted force.

By the new order Patrolman Barrett, formerly a detective, is transferred to duty on the day watch. He has been working on the evening watch under Captain Jennings. Patrolman Mehaffey, an ex-detective, is transferred from morning watch duty to the evening watch, in place of Patrolman Wallace, who goes to the morning watch.

Officers Sewell and Goree have been doing good work as detectives. The two new detectives, Officers Harris and Lanford, are old members of the force and they are well fitted for the work of detectives. Both are well known and will strengthen the detective department.

Mr. Johnson, as clerk in the detectives' office, won for himself the commendation of the authorities of the department while in the office before and his return to the duties will give general satisfaction at police headquarters. The work in the office is of a responsible nature. The clerk is required to take proper descriptions of lost goods and keep a record of the work of the detectives. Mr. Johnson is thoroughly familiar with the work.

The detective department as now constituted is a good one. The men working as detectives have shown themselves capable and since the reorganization of the detective department many thieves and crooks have been arrested and convicted. The men were, of course, not familiar with the work of detectives, but the records show that the department has moved along about as well as under the old regime.

The detective force now consists of Officers Powell, Bankston, Kilpatrick, Taylor, Harris and Lanford. Mr. Lanford has been a member of the mounted department for several years. He is, perhaps, better known among the colored population than any member of the police force.

It is understood that several of the detectives are very anxious to be assigned to patrol duty. As detectives they are required to work from twelve to fourteen hours a day without any increase of pay over that of a patrolman. It is said that the police board will discuss the point at its next meeting and it may be that the council will be asked to restore the old salary list. The old detectives drew $2.50 per day.

WAS ROPER'S ASSAILANT.

Morrison, the Whitecapper Pardoned by the President, Well Known.

J. J. Morrison, pardoned Monday by order of President Cleveland, was one of the most notorious whitecappers of north Georgia.

He was connected with the gang which assassinated or attempted the assassination of Will Roper, the mountaineer who was thrown into a pit and left to die. The crime was done in Murray county in the fall of 1893. Morrison with five others was sentenced to ten years in the federal prison. At the time of the trial Morrison was sick. He was said to be a consumptive and has grown steadily worse ever since. Application was made several months ago for his pardon. Solicitor James stated his condition at the time of trial to the pardoning attorney. Recommendation was made by the penitentiary physicians also. It is said that the man can live only a few weeks longer.

Ladies and children find Hood's Pills especially adapted to their use. They are small in size, so that the dose can be regulated for a slight effect. They are easy to take; easy to operate.

DEBS ISSUES A CHALLENGE

Invites Conductors or Engineers To Meet Him in Debate.

PROMISES TO MAKE IT LIVELY

He Resents Their Saying That He Has Been Repudiated.

TALKS OF THE ARISTOCRACY OF LABOR

No Ox Tteam Strong Enough, He Says, To Pull Them Into a Joint Discussion With Him.

Here is a challenge from Eugene V. Debs open to any member of a standard railroad organization:

"I have a number of engagements in this and neighboring states, but I will cancel them all if necessary and meet any conductor or engineer on any platform in this city at any time and discuss with him the merits of our respective organizations and what we are doing for the cause of labor. And I will leave it to an audience of railroad men if I do not make out a better showing and run the other fellow from the field."

Mr. Debs spoke with some feeling. He was stirred up by the statement that the Order of Railway Conductors had two stenographers present at his address Thursday night to take down his speech.

"They are keeping tab on me, are they? Well they may. I know the record of all of them for years back, and when it comes to a showdown, I will be there, but I will gamble that there is not a yoke of oxen in all Georgia strong enough to pull one of those fellows who are keeping tab on me out on a platform where I am. You can put that just as strongly as you wish. I will stand up to the challenge."

Mr. Debs had on his fighting clothes, so to speak, and he pitched into the orders which are taking down his speeches. He did not mince words at all, but said that he would show them up if they accepted his challenge.

"Those fellows imagine that they are the aristocracy of railroad workingmen. They cannot affiliate with the section hands. The idea of a man who gets $1 a day refusing to affiliate with another man on the same road because the poor devil only gets 90 cents a day. Mr. Arthur has stated repeatedly in his organ that a four-dollar-a-day man cannot co-operate with the one-dollar-a-day man. These men who wear gold buttons and have their pockets full of passes are the aristocrats of labor—they think. I am with the man who gets a dollar a day. Because a man handles a pick instead of a punch makes no difference with me. A few weeks ago I sent word to Mr. Arthur that the following week I would be in Cleveland, his home and the headquarters of his order. One of the bodies of organized labor there asked him to meet me on the platform. Did he come? Not much. He left the city before I got there. If you want some fun get some of these men who say that I was repudiated by the standard organizations to meet me in debate.

"There are members of orders who always smile and doff their hats when a general officer approaches. They are toadies. They shoot at me from the alleys but they don't come out on the platform before the public and make their charges—say that I was repudiated."

In his address before the railroad men last night at 26½ East Alabama street, Mr. Debs referred to the same subject in a different manner. He was talking about the necessity for affiliation of all railroad workers and in fact of all workingmen.

"Boys, you must all stand together or you will see the folly of your mistake before many years. The machine is after you. If you don't organize upward the machinery will level all downward. Fifteen years ago twenty loaded cars made a train. I was at Bucyrus, O., the other day and saw sixty cars loaded with coal about ready to start out behind one engine. I said to the engineer, 'You can't haul all those cars, can you?' 'I've got to,' he replied. The companies are steadily increasing the capacity of their machinery. That locomotive was doing the work that it took three to do fifteen years ago, and it required only one train crew to do the work which formerly required three crews. The suburban trains on the Illinois Central out of Chicago, are hauled by electric cars. Instead of an engineer the company only needs a motorman who touches a button and away she goes. The time is coming, and it is only ten or fifteen years off, when the engineers will be laid off and motormen will be doing their work for $1.10 a day—the same work for which you engineers are getting $2.75 a day. You must organize and affiliate and stand by each other."

The leader of the American Railway Union referred to the licensing of the Pinkerton detectives in Atlanta and declared that the agency should not be permitted to get a hold here. He told of the work of the Pinkertons in Chicago and stated that they were responsible for the car burning and the bloodshed.

"Will you workingmen of Atlanta allow the Pinkertons to get a foothold here?"

"No!" came in a great shout from the audience.

"Then organize and oppose the licensing," Mr. Debs exclaimed.

He spoke of the system of numbering men in some companies and declared that he would never submit to wearing a number, because, he said, it destroys the individuality of the man.

The audience packed the hall at 26½ East Alabama street. The conductors also had a stenographer present there to take down his address. The challenge to debate was repeated there.

Today Mr. Debs goes to Macon. After that he is to go to Columbus, Waycross, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia and other points.

The Miller Hat

For spring is now on sale. It's very graceful in style, and is sure to prove one of the most popular hats ever designed by Mr. Miller, the Prince of Hat Designers.

A. O. M. Gayfon

Sole Atlanta Agents.

"Apparel Oft Proclaims the Man."
.....WEARERS OF.....
MOORE'S SHOES
Are proclaimed as persons of judgment, good taste and economy.
JOHN M. MOORE 30 Whitehall St., ATLANTA.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE
AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

VENABLE TO BUILD

Meets the Committee on a New City Hall and Makes a Proposition.

GIVES THE COMMITTEE FIGURES

The Committee Will Meet and Consider the Proposition Today. The Committee's Work.

The special committee appointed by Mayor King to consider a new home for the city had a conference with Mr. Venable yesterday.

It was merely an informal talk—nothing looking to a final report by the special committee to the being done.

The meeting between the members of the committee and Mr. Venable was a casual one, not one of previous arrangement. But it was one productive of much good in the way of giving and receiving information by both parties.

To the members of the committee Mr. Venable talked freely, indicating what his plans for thebuilding were and manifesting a willingness to arrange so much of it as the city might want in any manner the city might want it.

Speaking of the conference later in the evening to Mr. Thomas, another member of the special committee, and several members of the general council Mr. Inman said:

"Our talk with Mr. Venable was very satisfactory. He manifested not only a willingness, but a desire to do all he could to please the city and to make a trade that would suit and please the city.

"Mr. Venable indicated to us the plans for his building and gave every indication that he would be glad to arrange quarters for all the offices needed. Every officer the city has can have a good and sufficient accommodation in the building Then, too, he will provide for an armory for the military that will be sufficient for all the troops Atlanta has. The figures are very moderate."

Here Mr. Inman gave the amount of rent Mr. Venable had mentioned.

"Now," said Mr. Tolbert, a member of the finance committee, "I think the trade a good one at those figures or even better. As it is Atlanta is not getting any tax, but if the building goes up, as it is contemplated, there will be a good tax bill to come in."

The other members of the council present concurred with Mr. Tolbert and in an informal manner the matter was discussed.

At the meeting of the general council next Monday the special committee will report progress and will probably outline the contemplated trade between the members of the committee and Mr. Venable.

HE WAS THEIR FRIEND.

Atlanta's Negro Institutions To Honor the Late Bishop Haygood.

An important memorial service in memory of the late Bishop Haygood will be held on Sunday afternoon, February 23d, under the auspices of the six colored institutions of learning situated in Atlanta.

Bishop Haygood did a marked and abiding work for humanity. He was the friend and helper of every needy cause. He believed that the education of all citizens was, the duty of the state and the debt of society to all men. In this spirit he espoused the cause of negro education.

This proposed service will commemorate the work of Bishop Haygood in its broadest aspects. The speakers will be representative ministers and scholars of both races. The plan is, in commemorating the memory of Bishop Haygood, also to show the mutual sympathy and friendly co-operation between the white and colored people. Provision will be made for the accommodation of all the people.

The addresses will be delivered by Governor Northen, Professor W. H. Crogman, Rev. Dr. I. S. Hopkins, Bishop Holmes and others. It promises to be a notable service that will attract much attention throughout the country, as Bishop Haygood was a man of national reputation.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25 cents.

BLOODWORTH SHOE CO.
14 WHITEHALL ST.

Don't fail to attend our

CUT PRICE

Shoe Sale. They are going very rapidly. Customers' Shoes shined free.

Our $50 solid 14-karat Gold Watch is the best in the world for the price. Ladies' size $30.

Maier & Berkele
Jewelers. 31 Whitehall St.

BIG BARGAINS.

45c.
Worth up to - - - $1.00.

About one thousand pairs Boys' Knee Trousers, sizes 4 to 15 years. Worth up to $1.00; choice at 45c.

$2.50.
Worth up to - - - $6.00.

Several hundred pairs Men's Black Cheviot Trousers. They are the result of breaking suits. Worth up to $6.00; choice at $2.50.

$7.50.
Worth up to - - - $15.00.

Men's Cheviot Overcoats in brown and gray mixtures, sleeves lined with satin, body lined with fine serge. Worth up to $15.00; choice at $7.50.

See our beautiful variety of new Spring Dress Shirts with fancy bosoms, $1 to $2.50.

Suits and Overcoats

$10.00 Men's Suits and Overcoats at.....$ 6.67
$12.50 Men's Suits and Overcoats at.....$ 8.38
$15.00 Men's Suits and Overcoats at.....$10.00
$18.00 Men's Suits and Overcoats at.....$12.00
$20.00 Men's Suits and Overcoats at.....$13.38
$22.50 Men's Suits and Overcoats at.....$15.00
$25.00 Men's Suits and Overcoats at.....$16.67

50 per cent off Children's Overcoats and Reefers.
33 per cent off Children's knee-trouser Suits, 2 to 16 years.
33 per cent off our entire stock of Winter Underwear.

EISEMAN BROS.
15 AND 17 WHITEHALL STREET.
NO BRANCH STORE IN THE CITY.

NO ANIMATION.

Business Does Not Appear and Cotton Continues To Decline.

LESS CONFIDENCE IN STOCKS

Due Partly to Heavy Withdrawals of Holders To Pay for the New Bonds—Wheat Lower.

New York, February 14.—London selling due to the reopening of the Transvaal question had an unfavorable effect on the local stock speculation this morning. The foreigners, according to good authority, sold anywhere from 10,000 to 12,000 shares of stocks. The early loss was equal to ⅛@⅞ per cent and nearly every prominent railway stock on the list participated in the downward movement. The decline was checked soon after the opening by heavy buying of Sugar and Chicago Gas. Sugar moved up from 112½ to 115 and Chicago Gas from 68 to 69¾. The rise in the first named was credited to purchases for lower Wall street interests, while Chicago Gas was bought by operators who believe that the Illinois supreme court will decide in favor of the reorganization committee. The strength of the stocks named had a good effect on the general list, and the Grangers, Louisville and Nashville, Leather preferred, Delaware and Hudson and Lead preferred all scored higher figures. In the afternoon the feeling was less confident, the steady withdrawals of gold from the sub-treasury to pay for the new bonds, the failure of outsiders to respond to the decisive defeat of the radical silverites in congress yesterday and the decline in government bonds having led to sales for both the long and short accounts. Manhattan was conspicuous, breaking from 110½ to 107. Sugar fell from 115 to 113 and other prominent speculative fancies from 1 to 1½ each. In the specialties Consolidated Gas broke 4½ to 155½ and Pullman Palace 2½ to 155. Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling preferred rose 2½ to 52½ and Illinois Steel 4 to 70. Near the close the general market displayed a little more steadiness and prices rallied fractionally. Net changes show losses of ¼@3 per cent. Sugar and Leather preferred, however, gained 1@1½ per cent.

Total sales were 240,208 shares, including 58,300 Sugar, 30,600 St. Paul, 18,100 Tobacco and 16,100 Chicago Gas.

Bonds were higher. Sales aggregated $1,149,000.

Money on call firmer at 3@5 per cent; last loan at 5, closing offered at 5; prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent.

Bar silver 67⅛c.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86¼@$4.86½ for 60 days and $4.87½@$4.87¾ for demand; posted rates $4.87@$4.88½; commercial bills $4.85¼@$4.86.

Government bonds lower.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds firm.

Silver at the board was quiet.

London, February 14.—Bar silver 30 15-16d. Consols 108 9-16 for money and 108⅝ for the account.

The following are closing bids:

Am'n Cotton Oil	18	Mobile & Ohio	23½
do. pref.	67¾	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	65
Am'n Sugar Refin'g	112¾	U. S. Cordage	5¾
do. pref.	100½	do. pref.	11½
Am'n Tobacco	81	N. J. Central	107
do. pref.	102	N. Y. Central	97¾
Atch., T. & Santa Fe	15¼	N. Y. & N. E.	48
Balt. & Ohio	36	Norfolk & Western	7½
Canada Pac	57¼	Northern Pac	4
Ches. & Ohio	17½	do. pref.	15
Chic. & Alton	158	Northwestern	103¾
C., B. & Q.	81¼	do. pref.	145
Chicago Gas	67½	Pacific Mail	29¾
Del., Lack. & W	161½	Reading	13¾
Dis. & Cat. Feed	18⅜	Rock Island	72¼
Erie	16¾	St. Paul	76⅛
do. pref.	26	do. pref.	128¾
Ed. Gen. Electric	31	Silver Certificates	67¾
Ills. Central	94½	T. C. I.	33⅞
Lake Erie & West	21½	do. pref.	100
do. pref.	73½	Texas Pacific	8⅝
Lake Shore	144¾	Union Pacific	6¾
Louis. & Nash	50½	Wabash, St. L. & P.	7½
Louis., N. A. & Chic.	9⅛	do. pref.	18⅝
Manhattan Consol.	107	Western Union	85¾
Memphis & Char	15	Wheeling & L. Erie	12¼
Mich. Central	96	do. pref.	40
Missouri Pacific	23⅞		
Bonds—			
Alabama, Class A	108	Va. funded debt	61½
do., Class B	108	U. S. 4s, registered	109
do., Class C	100	do. coupon	109⅝
Louisiana stamped	94½	do. 2s	95
N. C. 4s	104⅛	Southern Railway 5s	93
N. C. 6s	122	do. common	10¼
Tenn. new set'm't 3s	86	do. preferred	31⅜
Virginia 6s, deferred	5½	S. C. 4½s	106½
do. Trust rec'ts, S	6½		

*Ex-dividend. †Asked. ‡Ex-interest.

The Gold Reserve.

Washington, February 14.—The treasury gold reserve at the close of business today stood at $70,180,870. The withdrawals for the day amounted to $1,567,400 and the deposits on account of bond purchasers to $7,684,000.

Early Morning Gossip.

Dow, Jones & Co., New York.

New York, February 14.—The point upon which insiders in Distilling and Cattle Feeding dwell when discussing the new distributing company, is that it does not mean any trade was an encroachment upon the business of the American Distributing Company. The formation of the distributing company is declared to be the result of an elaborate plan carefully worked out and calculated to cover points which were deemed essential in controlling the business. There is reason for believing that the underwriting syndicate is not anxious to see the rights command a very high premium. Stockholders are to be allowed to take the stock if they will.

It is reported that a new pool has been formed in Chicago Gas with headquarters in a prominent Broad street house, and that this pool proposes to move the stock to a much higher level. This movement is said to be undertaken solely on the earnings of the properties, although members of the pool are said to be satisfied that the legislation and litigation against the companies are about at an end.

We learn that some weeks ago the Leather company sent a representative to Europe to see if it were possible to work up trade there. The company took this step because business here was so poor and the company was much hampered with a high-priced stock on hand and little or no market for it. People close to the Leather company admit that there is little or no chance of a dividend on the preferred being declared this month. The company has not the money on hand, and did not earn a dividend on the basis of valuation at present prices.

The new government bonds are reported to have sold as low as 115⅞ yesterday. A very large foreign house says the low price is the offerings of bonds by people who are unable to take them upon their bids to the government. These people have held their prices higher than the market while the Morgan syndicate evidently filled up the market. Now the offerings of these speculators are being lowered, and bids also are lowered because of a belief that the bonds can't be taken up from the government and must be sold.

The proposition to lease Manhattan is still reported good. The mystery is as to where it comes from. One of the leading directors is quoted as saying that the one who makes it is not yet prepared to give his principal, being evidently desirous above everything else to learn upon what basis a trade could be made if the guarantee was all right.

Closing Stock Review.

New York, February 14.—New York News Bureau: The stock market was irregular and unsettled, with an increase in the reactionary tendency as the day wore on.

The absence of response by London to the sharp advance of yesterday stimulated taking of profits, and the lack of all outside interest was at once indicated.

The selling of foreign houses was sufficiently effective to lower the price of Louisville and Nashville over 1 per cent, and St. Paul, after advancing ⅞ per cent from the opening declined over 1 per cent.

The Grangers, after a midday display of strength, sold off 1 per cent and over.

Missouri Pacific fell 1⅝, but rallied a trifle later.

In the Industrials, Sugar, after a rise of over 2 per cent, lost more than half its gain; Tobacco, after many nervous fluctuations, closed down over 1 per cent; Chicago Gas advanced 1 per cent early, but later sold off over 1 per cent; Leather, after selling up a point, lost the gain.

Manhattan opened up ½ per cent, but later broke 3 per cent.

The market rallied from the extreme low point of the afternoon, but closed feverish and irregular.

DESCRIPTION.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Closing bids.	Yesterday's Closing bids.
Delaware & Lack	...	...	...	161½	161½
Northwestern	104⅛	104⅛	103⅞	103⅞	104¼
Tenn. Coal and Iron	34	34½	33½	32½	33¾
Southern Railway	10½	10½	10⅛	10½	10½
New York & N. E.	...	...	...	48	48
Lake Shore	145½	145⅝	144	144	145
Western Union	86½	86½	85⅝	85⅝	86¾
Missouri Pacific	24	24	23	23⅞	24¼
Union Pacific	6⅞	7	6¾	6¾	7½
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co.	18⅞	19¼	18⅜	18⅜	18⅞
Atchison	17	17⅛	15⅝	16⅝	17
Reading	14	14	13½	13¾	14
Louisville & Nash	50⅞	51⅛	50½	50½	51⅛
North. Pacific pref	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	14⅞
St. Paul	76⅞	77⅜	76⅜	76⅛	77¼
Rock Island	73⅜	73⅜	72¼	72¼	73¼
Chicago Gas	68	69⅝	67⅝	67⅝	68⅝
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	81	81⅝	80	80⅛	81¼
Am'n Sugar Refinery	112¾	115	112¾	114¾	112½
Erie				16¼	16⅜
Am'n Cotton Oil	17⅝	18	17⅝	18	18
General Electric	32	32¾	31	31	31⅝

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	102		Augusta 7s, L. D.	113	
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	102½		Macon 6s	114	
Ga. 4½s, 1915	114	115½	Columbus 5s	100	
Ga. 7s, 1896	100		Rome graded	100	
Savannah 5s	107	109	Waterworks 6s	105	
Atlanta 8s, 1902	116		Rome 5s	100	
Atlanta 7s, 1904	114		South Car. 4½s	105	
Atlanta 7s, 1899	106		Newnan 6s L. D.	100	103
Atlanta 6s, L. D.	112		Chattanooga 5s, 1921	100	
Atlanta 6s, S. D.	100		Col. S. C. graded 5s & 6s, 1910	71	
Atlanta 5s, L. D.	108		Ala. Class A	103	
Atlanta 4½s	102				
RAILROAD BONDS.					
Georgia 6s, 1897	100		C., C. & A. 1st 5s 1909	104	
Georgia 6s, 1910	109		Atlanta & Char. 1st 7s, 1907	115	
Georgia 6s, 1922	111		Co. income 6s, 1890	100	
Central 7s, 1893					
Ga. Pac. 1st	111	113			
S. A. & M c'Tfs	48½				
RAILROAD STOCKS.					
Georgia	175		Aug. & Sav.	94	
Southwestern	90	—	A. & W. P.	100	103
Central	13½	15	do. deben	100	102
Cent. deben					

Atlanta Clearing House Statement.

Darwin G. Jones, Manager.

Clearings today .... $ 224,573.21
Clearings for 5 days 1,243,988.74

THE COTTON MARKET.

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Atlanta—Steady; middling 7⅝c.
Liverpool—Steadier; middling 4 17-32d.
New York—Easy; middling 8⅛c.
New Orleans—Easy; middling 7¾c.

The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stock at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS 1896	RECEIPTS 1895	SHIPM'TS 1896	SHIPM'TS 1895	STOCKS 1896	STOCKS 1895
Saturday	278	49	.....	.....	16714	25263
Monday	181	237	.....	.....	16925	25400
Tuesday	108	128	.....	836	17033	24902
Wednesday	298	305	196	150	17141	24657
Thursday	159	68	1000	1277	16300	23784
Friday	145	212	73	194	16570	23368
Total	1169	990	1265	2847		

McIntyre & Wardwell's Cotton Letter.

New York, February 14.—Prices advanced 4 to 5 points early in the day under the stimulus of a rise in Liverpool. More favorable Manchester advices reported an excellent trade with India. Bullish Ellison figures, covering of shorts and some southern buying, but later on the advance was lost and a small decline ensued, the last prices being 1 to 5 points lower for the day, next crop showing the most steadiness; sales 146,500 bales. Liverpool advanced 1-32d on spot; sales 10,000. Futures there advance 1½ to 2½ points. New Orleans advanced 5 to 7 points and then lost most of the improvement. Receipts at Augusta, Memphis, St. Louis and Houston were much larger than on the same day last year. This afternoon a number of room operators, who got long, sold and some of the German houses also sold partly, it is supposed, for short account. Port receipts 24,846, against 33,677 last year, making a total for the week only 113,228, against 112,017 last week and 141,002 last year. Brought into sight this week, estimated, 125,000, against 144,000 last year, 80,000 1894, and 96,000 in 1893. Interior receipts for the week estimated at 40,000 against 46,000 last week and 44,000 last year, while in 1894 they were 28,000. Wilmington declined ⅛c and Charleston partially 1-16c, while Savannah was easy. The total sales for the week in Liverpool were 47,000, including 41,000 American; 90,000 last week, of which 50,000 were American and 53,000 last year, including 47,000 American. Total stocks 1,156,000, including 96,300 American, against 1,100,000 last week, of which 90,800 were American and 1,674,000 last year, including 1,516,000 American. In Manchester yarns were quiet; cloths in moderate demand. Spots here were unchanged; no sales. Southern spot markets were generally unchanged. New Orleans sold 4,000, St. Louis 1,031, Savannah 807 and Augusta 463. Houston expects 2,500 to 3,000 against 1,894 last year; New Orleans 6,500 to 7,000 against 6,980 last week, 5,130 last year and 2,209 in 1894. For moderate turns we still believe the market to be a purchase. The foreign situation is good, and there is only one feature which militates against the price for the moment, and that is smallness of the speculation. The speculation transactions are likely, however, to increase at any time. The foundations of the market being good, buying for quick turns should prove remunerative.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today.

MONTHS	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Yesterday's Close.
February	7.80	7.80	7.70	7.70-72	7.70-73
March	7.82	7.82	7.74	7.74-75	7.76-77
April	7.85	7.85	7.80	7.79-80	7.82-83
May	7.90	7.90	7.83	7.83-84	7.86-87
June	7.92	7.93	7.87	7.83-87	7.88-89
July	7.95	7.95	7.90	7.89-90	7.90-92
August	7.93	7.93	7.86	7.86-87	7.88-89
September	7.72	7.73	7.65	7.65-67	7.67-69
October	7.55	7.56	7.51	7.51-53	7.52-53
November	7.50	7.52	7.47	7.46-47	7.47-49
December	7.51	7.52	7.49	7.49-50	7.49-51

Closed easy; sales 146,500 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports, and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1896.	RECEIPTS 1895.	EXPORTS 1896.	EXPORTS 1895.	STOCKS 1896.	STOCKS 1895.
Saturday	16501	16511	27572	18623	886295	949658
Monday	29813	24904	39042	16038	864512	962256
Tuesday	23704	34496	13080	26544	866486	968227
Wednesday	12514	20969	2479	187	877937	958618
Thursday	14382	10445	8783	7244	850887	982776
Friday	25864	38677	23025	35936	859021	989571
Total	113278	141602	144383	[illegible]		

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	.....	July	7.82
February	7.66	August	7.74
March	7.66	September	7.35
April	7.71	October	7.26
May	7.75	November	7.25
June	7.79	December	7.26

Closed steady; sales 56,600 bales.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, February 14.—A decidedly favorable change in the weather has helped spot business today to some extent, and with shipping operations conducted more actively than yesterday the wholesale dry goods district has presented a fairly busy outward appearance. There are a considerable number of buyers in town and enough have been operating today to put together a fair aggregate trade compared with lately prevailing dullness. The general tone of the market is

Weekly Crop Statement.

New Orleans, February 14.—Cotton crop statement from September 1st to February 14th, inclusive: Port receipts, 4,240,194, against 6,532,421 last year, 5,644,631 year before last and 4,164,925 for the same time in 1893. Overland to mills and Canada, 621,291, against 854,618, 663,683 and 671,831. Interior stocks in excess of September 1st, 40,354, against 567,549, 290,560 and 315,930. Southern mill takings net 527,359, against 495,700, 438,001 and 421,924. Brought into sight during five months and fourteen days to date, 5,579,198, against 8,310,368, 6,441,505 and 5,574,620. Brought into sight for week, 126,645, against 134,277 for the seven days ended February 14th last year 88,997 and 105,323 brought into sight first fourteen days of February 238,539, against 295,838, 187,333 and 218,413.

Comparisons in these reports are made up to corresponding date last year, year before and in 1893, and not to close of corresponding week.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, February 14.—Liverpool gave our market quite a surprise this morning, and with a greater demand here prices would have shown more improvement. On the call sales were freely made of March deliveries, and this checked the tendency to advance. With the closing of the short interest yesterday the market has become listless as general business does not appear. Telegrams from Liverpool are conflicting. Some report a good business doing in Manchester with an excellent prospect of the future, while others maintain that in the Liverpool market prices cannot be held with the present volume of receipts. Our market shows no animation notwithstanding the advance in Liverpool. The interior movement is considered very free in view of the recent bad weather. During the afternoon the market has developed weakness, the steadiness of the morning having induced some local purchases which were offered on the decline. In addition some new interests appeared in favor of lower prices and the influence was too great for the market to withstand. The spot market is called quiet at unchanged quotations, but this does not give a correct idea of the market, as cotton is offered at ⅛c below quotations without buyers. Middling uplands 8⅛c; last year 5⅝. The market closed easy.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, February 14.—(Special.)—An unexpected improvement in Liverpool today caused an advance here at the opening, May selling on the call at 7.90, but the receipts were heavy and the sellers outnumbered the buyers from start to finish. Prices gradually gave way and there was a great pressure to sell in the last few minutes. The close was easy with 7.83 bid for May. New Orleans estimates the receipts there for the coming week at 35,000 bales and at the ports at 100,000 bales, which would be a much heavier movement than in the season of 1893, with which comparisons are being made. Unless Liverpool interposes a further check to the decline, prices will probably go lower.

Sun's Cotton Review.

New York, February 14.—Cotton advanced 4 to 5 points but lost the advance, a small decline ensuing. The close was easy with prices 1 to 3 points lower for the day with sales of 146,500 bales.

Today's Features—Prices advanced early in the day, owing to the favorable foreign advices, bullish figures on stocks and consumption by Ellison & Co., covering of shorts and some local and southern buying. The East Indian demand at Manchester is said to be very good indeed. A better feeling is reported in the dry goods trade, and it is believed that commercial paper will soon be more readily negotiable at reduced rates and thus lead to an enlargement of business. Later on, however, the early advance was lost and prices closed at a small decline. The receipts at the interior towns were large; those at towns reported daily were in some cases three times as large as on this day last year. The estimate for Houston tomorrow was large and so was that for New Orleans; the southern spot markets were generally quiet and in some cases weaker. Room operators sold out in disgust this afternoon, and local bears increased their interest. Europe sold a little and so did the south. There was a lack of speculative vim, and as soon as the buying died out prices fell apparently of their own weight. The receipts for the week at the ports, however, are smaller than expected, and they are compared with exceptionally small receipts of a year ago when storms at the south caused a sudden and very sharp diminution of the crop movement. The dullness of spot cotton and the sluggishness of speculation are really the worst features of the situation. There is a tendency, however, to oversell the next crop and next crop months accordingly showed steadiness today.

Total Receipts at the Ports.

New York, February 14.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1st:

Galveston	788,767
New Orleans	1,440,039
Mobile	180,199
Savannah	611,724
Charleston	245,868
Wilmington	154,164
Norfolk	246,657
Baltimore	34,811
New York	80,182
Boston	92,133
Newport News	9,370
Philadelphia	28,168
West Point	126,483
Brunswick	66,774
Port Royal	46,449
Pensacola	9,414
Texas City	46,589
Velasco	None.
Total	4,217,680

Comparative Cotton Statement.

New York, February 14.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending today:

Receipts at United States ports	113,278
Same time last year	141,002
Showing a decrease of	27,724
Total receipts to date	4,217,680
Same time last year	6,466,457
Showing a decrease of	2,188,777
Exports for the week	144,388
Same time last year	106,572
Showing an increase of	37,816
Total exports to date	2,990,117
Same time last year	4,850,451
Showing a decrease of	1,860,334
Stock at United States ports	859,021
Same time last year	989,571
Showing a decrease of	130,550
Stock at interior towns	189,922
Same time last year	178,014
Showing an increase of	11908
Stock at Liverpool	1,156,000
Same time last year	1,674,000
Showing a decrease of	518,000
American afloat for Great Britain	130,000
Same time last year	345,000
Showing a decrease of	215,000

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, February 14—12:15 p. m.—Cotton spot demand moderate with prices steadier; middling uplands 4 17-32; sales 10,000 bales; American 9,300; speculation and export 500; receipts 1,000; American none; uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 4 23-64, 4 24-64; March and April delivery 4 23-64, 4 24-64, 4 25-64; April and May delivery 4 22-64, 4 23-64; May and June delivery 4 21-64, 4 22-64; June and July delivery 4 20-64, 4 21-64, 4 22-64; July and August delivery 4 20-64, 4 21-64, 4 22-64; August and September delivery 4 19-64; September and October delivery 4 10-64; October and November delivery 4 6-64; futures opened steady with demand fair.

Weekly—Sales 47,000; American 43,000; trade takings including direct from shipside, 66,000; actual export 8,000; import 138,000; American 117,000; stock 1,156,000; American 963,000; afloat 154,000; American 130,000.

Liverpool, February 14—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause February delivery 4 28-64, value; February and March delivery 4 26-64, 4 27-64; March and April delivery 4 25-64, 4 26-64; April and May delivery 4 24-64, sellers; May and June delivery 4 23-64, buyers; June and July delivery 4 22-64, 4 23-64; July and August delivery 4 22-64, sellers; August and September delivery 4 19-64, buyers; September and October delivery 4 11-64, buyers; October and November delivery 4 7-64, 4 8-64; futures closed firm.

New York February 14—Cotton easy; sales none bales; middling uplands 8⅛; middling gulf 8⅜; net receipts 73; gross 8,640; stock 196,286.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,976; gross 27,286; exports to Great Britain 11,951; to France 461; to continent 6,642; forwarded 3,261; sales 996; to spinners 593.

Galveston, February 14—Cotton steady; middling 7¾; net receipts 1,656 bales; gross 1,856; sales 1,527; stock 88,232; exports to continent 4,732.

Weekly—Net receipts 16,690; gross 16,690; sales 2,715; to spinners 220; exports to Great Britain 21,238; to France 7,300; to continent 4,982; coastwise 5,466.

Norfolk, February 14—Cotton quiet; middling 7¾; net receipts 1,738 bales; gross 1,738; sales 209; stock 39,025; exports coastwise 1,036.

Weekly—Net receipts 8,697; gross 8,697; sales 1,480; exports coastwise 8,802.

Baltimore, February 14—Cotton dull; middling 8 3-16; net receipts 653 bales; gross 1,429; sales none; stock 14,600; exports to Great Britain 200; to continent 3,199; coastwise 1,000.

Weekly—Net receipts 853; gross 3,298; sales none; exports to Great Britain 200; to continent 3,199; coastwise 2,000.

Boston, February 14—Cotton quiet; middling 8⅛; net receipts 328 bales; gross 2,437; sales none; stock none.

Weekly—Net receipts 3,797; gross 11,963; sales none; exports to Great Britain 2,540.

Wilmington, February 14—Cotton firm; middling 7¾; net receipts 399 bales; gross 399; sales none; stock 12,845; exports coastwise 27.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,690; gross 1,690; sales none; exports coastwise 1,827.

Philadelphia February 14—Cotton firm; middling 8⅜; receipts 205 bales; gross 293; sales none; stock 10,484; exports to Great Britain 293.

Weekly—Net receipts 648; gross 741; exports to Great Britain 293.

Savannah, February 14—Cotton quiet and easier; middling 7 11-16; net receipts 1,736 bales; gross 1,736; sales 817; stock 70,597; exports coastwise 1,359.

Weekly—Net receipts 13,865; gross 13,865; sales 2,850; to spinners —; exports to continent 4,200; coastwise 8,275.

New Orleans, February 14—Cotton steady; middling 7¾; net receipts 3,852 bales; gross 6,347; sales 4,000; stock 332,673; exports to France 37; to continent 372; coastwise 1,148.

Weekly—Net receipts 38,082; gross 41,476; sales 25,450; exports to Great Britain 30,370; to France 3,237; to continent 14,944; coastwise 6,317; sales to spinners —.

Mobile, February 14—Cotton steady; middling 7⅝; net receipts 382 bales; gross 382; sales 300; stock 40,285; exports coastwise 610.

Weekly—Net receipts 4,082; gross 4,082; sales 2,500; exports to Great Britain 8,849; coastwise 1,042.

Memphis, February 14—Cotton easy; middling 7¾; net receipts 637 bales; shipments 2,218; sales 1,750; stock 119,741.

Weekly—Net receipts 3,671; shipments 12,272; sales 4,850.

Augusta, February 14—Cotton quiet; middling 7¾; net receipts 539 bales; shipments 1,075; sales 463; stock 33,411.

Weekly—Net receipts 2,440; shipments 6,032; sales 2,684.

Charleston, February 14—Cotton steady; middling 7⅝; net receipts 589 bales; gross 589; sales none; stock 38,134.

Weekly—Net receipts 5,419; gross 5,419; sales 1,000; to spinners —; exports to continent 7,839; coastwise 663.

Houston February 14—Cotton steady; middling 7¾; net receipts 1,350; bales; shipments 1,803; sales 558; stock 29,416.

Weekly—Net receipts 16,305; shipments 19,233; sales 1,347.

Montgomery, February 14—Cotton, net receipts of the week 2,176 bales; shipments 2,532; sales 2,532; stock of 1896, 12,981; 1895, 11,947.

Macon, February 14—Cotton, net receipts of the week 508 bales; shipments 885; sales —; stock of 1896, 6,367; 1895, 5,897.

Columbus, February 14—Cotton, net receipts of the week 375 bales; shipments 1,155; sales 50; to spinners —; stock of 1896, 10,824; 1895, 11,265.

Nashville, February 14—Cotton, net receipts of the week 1,118 bales; shipments 428; sales 740; to spinners 248; stock of 1896, 2,301; 1895, 817.

Selma, February 14—Cotton, net receipts of the week 226 bales; shipments 300; stock of 1896, 4,629; 1895, 3,597.

Rome, February 14—Cotton, net receipts of the week 310 bales; shipments 1,454; stock 4,945.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Strength and Weakness Both Prevailed But Weakness Won Out.

Chicago, February 14.—The two, extreme strength and weakness, were present at different times in the wheat market today. In the morning the tone was exceptionally strong, and it was a difficult matter to solve why it was. An oversold condition of the market was doubtless the real cause of strength. After noon prices broke away rapidly, in explanation of which it was claimed that the advance being unnatural the decline merely righted matters. May wheat opened from 66½ to 66⅝, sold between 67⅜@66½ and 66¼c, closing at the inside—⅜c under yesterday. Cash wheat was about steady.

Corn was moved altogether in sympathy with wheat. Nothing new in the situation was reported, the trade continuing to look for moderate arrivals until the roads are in a better condition. May corn opened at 30⅛c, sold between 30⅜ and 30c, closing at the inside, ⅛c under yesterday. Cash corn was quiet and steady.

Oats were dull but joined wheat and corn in the early advances, later declining. There was nothing interesting or especially entitled to mention in the trade. May oats closed a shade under yesterday. Cash oats were steady.

Provisions—The hog market, after opening firm and higher later became weak and lost the advance. Provisions opened in sympathy with the latter tone, but subsequently ruled steady. Packers sold liberally and commission men reported many outside buying orders. May pork and May ribs each closed a shade under yesterday and May lard unchanged. Domestic markets were quiet and steady.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—				
February	64½	65⅜	64¼	64¼
May	66½	67½	66¼	66¼
July	66¼	67	65¾	65¾
CORN—				
February	28⅛	28⅜	28	28⅛
May	30⅛	30⅜	30	30⅛
July	31½	31⅛	31	31⅛
OATS—				
February	19¼	19½	19¼	19½
May	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛
July	21⅜	21⅞	21⅜	21½
PORK—				
February	10 12½	10 12½	10 12½	10 12½
May	10 30	10 40	10 27½	10 32½
July	10 47½	10 47½	10 45	10 45
LARD—				
February	5 52½	5 52½	5 52½	5 52½
May	5 70	5 70	5 70	5 70
July	5 85	5 85	5 82½	5 85
SIDES—				
February	5 15	5 15	5 15	5 15
May	5 35	5 40	5 35	5 35
July	5 45	5 45	5 45	5 45

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Chicago, February 14.—The action of Liverpool today has been a surprise to the trade. Although we advanced yesterday 1c, that market this morning was quoted ¼d lower and closed ¼@½d lower. This naturally had a tendency to create a bearish feeling among local traders at the opening and caused some liquidation by small longs, but there was a continuance of the good buying noted yesterday, and as soon as the early offerings were absorbed the market developed considerable strength, advancing over a cent per bushel, the buying being chiefly by commission houses and local and New York professionals. The advance was also helped by the large Atlantic clearances, amounting to 415,000 bushels and a report that 10,000 bushels of No. 2 red had been worked all rail from Chicago to South Africa, reported decrease in the northwestern country elevated stock of 3,300,000 bushels since January 1st. The Trade Bulletin's estimate of 2,000,000 bushels decrease in the world's visible since a year ago and promised decrease in New York stocks of 700,000 bushels for the week. Arrayed on the bear side were the continued large northwest receipts, large primary arrivals, 614,000 bushels, or more than double last year, weakness in St. Louis and prospects there that the visible supply will show another small decrease on Monday, possibly not over 2,000,000 bushels, against 1,500,000 last year. Around 67⅜c there appeared to be a large quantity of wheat for sale, which weathered the market and started longs to realize, the result being a quick decline of over 1c per bushel. The trade is extremely nervous and scalpers find it a hard market to successfully operate in, which makes it difficult to express an intelligent opinion that will hold good for tomorrow. The closing was quite weak with very poor encouragement for holders at present.

Corn and oats were featureless. There was some strength noted when wheat advanced, but prices later dropped to yesterday's closing. Traders are watching receipts closely and any substantial increase will probably bring free offerings.

Provisions have held firm on a lack of offerings and fairly good support by packers. Trading has been moderate.

Grain Notes.

New York was a very considerable buyer of wheat yesterday and advices from Chicago were decidedly bullish. The cold wave which has developed in the northwest will strike the winter wheat belt with the plants unprotected by snow and with considerable water in the fields. Should this result in freezing the damage to the plant could not fail to be extensive. In addition to this the cut in grain rates from Chicago to Kansas City and the southwest from 24c to 12c. is expected to stimulate shipments to those sections and the supply of wheat is not particularly abundant, while northwest receipts are falling off.

San Francisco advices say wheat growers are much encouraged owing to the advance in wheat and assured shortage in Australia and India. Exporters are now taking all the stock they can secure. Twenty-seven shipments are in part under engagement. Allowing for what they carry and domestic consumption there is left only 107,000 tons for export for the next five months.

Last year, during the same season, when the foreign markets were better supplied than at present, exports amounted to 294,000 tons. This shows there will be a shortage between now and harvest season.

Beerbohm says that in February and March last year nearly 12,800,000 bushels of wheat were shipped from Argentina. This year, judging from charters effected, the quantity will with difficulty reach 8,000,000.

Minneapolis wires: "Wheat very strong with a good cash demand."

Northwest receipts 426 cars, against 377.

Milwaukee says: "One of our largest mills (Daisy Roller, which controls large trade for export, will shut down Monday."

Total clearances wheat and flour equal 415,000 bushels. Corn 560,000.

Primary receipts—Wheat, 614,000 bushels.

MEETINGS.

A special communication of Atlanta lodge No. 59, A. F. and A. M., will be held in Masonic hall, Chamber of Commerce building, corner of Pryor and Hunter street, at 7:30 o'clock sharp, this (Saturday) evening. The degree of fellow craft will be conferred, and candidates for same are requested to be present. Brethren, qualified, are fraternally invited. Elevator at the Pryor street entrance.

HENRY M. WOOD, W. M.
ZADOC B. MOON, Secretary.

Local crowd got loaded around the top and when they tried to unload there were no takers. The northwest also reported good sellers here today.

Cash sales of wheat today about 80,000 bushels.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE
ATLANTA, GA., February 14, 1896.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, February 14—Flour first patent $5.00; second patent $4.50; straight $4.00; fancy $3.90; extra family $3.75. Corn, white 43c; mixed 42c. Oats, white 35c; mixed 32c. Rye, Georgia, 75c. Barley, Georgia raised, 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy, large bales, $1.10; small bales, $1.05; No. 2 timothy, small bales, $1.00. Meal, plain, 43c; bolted, 40c. Wheat bran, large sacks 75c; small sacks, 75c. Shorts, 85c. Stock meal, $1.00. Cotton seed meal, 95c. ₩ 100 lbs.; hulls $6.00 ₩ ton. Peas, 60c. ₩ bu. Grits, $2.50.

New York, February 14—Southern flour dull; good to choice $3.00@3.20; common to fair extra $2.30@2.90. Wheat, spot fairly active and firm; No. 2 red winter in store and elevator 80½; afloat 82; options opened weak at ¼c decline, rallied ⅞@1c fell ¾@⅞c, closing weak ⅛@¼c below yesterday; No. 2 red February 73¾; March 74⅝; May 72½. Corn, spot dull but firm; No. 2 in elevator 36½@36¾; afloat 37½@37¾; options dull but firm; February 36⅝; May 36¼; July 37⅝. Oats, spot quiet and steady; options dull; February 25½; March —; May 25⅝; No. 2 spot 25½; No. 2 white 26¾; mixed western 2 @26½.

St. Louis, February 14—Flour steady; patents $3.70@3.80; fancy $3.00@3.10; choice $2.60@2.70. Wheat lower; February 62⅜; May 65¼@65⅜. Corn lower; February 26¾; May 27⅞@27. Oats lower; No. 2 February 19½; May 20½ bid.

Chicago February 14—Flour quiet, unchanged; No. 2 spring wheat 64¼@65⅜; No. 3 spring —; No. 2 red 68¼@69⅞. No. 2 corn 28⅛@28⅞. No. 2 oats 19¼@20.

Cincinnati, February 14—Flour strong; winter patents $3.75@3.90; fancy $3.10@3.30; spring patent $3.60@3.95. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red 74. Corn active; No. 2 mixed 30; No. 2 white —. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 22½.

Groceries.

Atlanta February 14—Roasted coffee 21.10 ₩ 100 lb. cases less 2c lb rebate. Green coffee, choice 20c; fair 18c; prime 17. Sugar, standard granulated, 5.14c; New Orleans white, 4⅞c; do. yellow 4⅝c. Syrup, New Orleans open kettle 25@30c; mixed, 12½@20c; sugarhouse, 20@35c. Teas, black, 30@65c; green, 20@50c. Rice, head, 6c; choice, 5½c. Salt, dairy, sacks, $1.25; do. bbls., $2.25; ice cream, 90c; common, 70c. Cheese, full cream, 11@11½c. Matches 65s, 50c; 200s, $1.30@$1.75; 300s, $2.75. Soda boxes, 6c. Crackers, soda, 5½c; cream, 7c; ginger snaps, 8½. Candy common stick, 6¼c; fancy 12@12½c. Oysters, F. W. $1.80; L. W., $1.30. Powder, rifle, $2.75. Shot $1.30.

New York, February 14—Coffee, options closed quiet 5@10 points down; February —; March 12.45@12.50; April 12.15; May 12.0 @12.05; July 11.45@11.50; September 10.95; December 10.75; spot Rio quiet but firm; No. 7 13⅜@13½. Sugar, raw dull but firm; fair refining 3⅝; refined quiet and steady; off A 4 15-16; standard A 4 15-16; cut loaf and crushed 5 9-16; powdered 4 15 16; granulated 4 15-16; cubes 4 3-16. Molasses, foreign nominal; New Orleans firm; open kettle, good to choice 27@35. Rice firm; domestic fair to extra 3¾@6; Japan 3⅝@3¾.

Provisions.

Atlanta, February 14—Clear rib sides, boxed, 6c; ice-cured bellies, 8c. Sugar cured hams, 10@12c; California, 8c. Breakfast bacon, 8@10c. Lard, best quality, 6½c; second quality, 6¼c; compound, 5¼c.

St. Louis, February 14—Pork, standard mess $10.45. Lard, prime steam, 5.35. Dry salt meats, shoulders 4.75; long clear 5.25; clear ribs 5.37½; short clear 5.50. Bacon, boxed shoulders 5.50; long clear 5.75; clear ribs 5.87½; short clear 6.00.

New York, February 14—Pork quiet but firm; old mess $10.50@10.75. Middles nominal; short clear —. Lard quiet; western steam 5.80; city steam 5.20; options, May 6.00.

Chicago, February 14—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $10.15@10.20. Lard 5.50@5.52½. Short ribs, loose, 5.20@5.25. Dry salt shoulders, boxed 4.75@5.00; short clear sides, boxed, 5.37½@5.50.

Cincinnati February 14—Pork active; mess $10.50. Lard easier; steam leaf 6.12½; kettle 6.12½. Bacon easier; shoulders 5.25; short rib 5.62½; short clear sides 6.00.

Live Stock.

Chicago, February 14—Cattle, choice firm and 10c higher; receipts 30,500; common to extra steers $3.25@4.65; stockers and feeders $2.60@3.90; cows and bulls $1.60@3.60; Texans $2.35@4.10; western rangers —. Hogs firm and 5c higher early, closing weak; receipts 18,000; heavy packing and shipping lots $4.05@4.32½; common to choice mixed $4.00@4.30; choice assorted $4.25@4.30; light $4.05@4.30; pigs $3.25@4.25. Sheep steady; receipts 8,000; inferior to choice $2.50@3.65; lambs $3.25@4.60.

Horses and Mules.

Atlanta, February 14.—Carload lots are quoted as follows:

Horses—Plugs, $20@$35; plain workers, $30@$50; good drivers, $50@$75; extra drivers, $80@$125.

Mules—14 to 14½ hands, $30@$42.50; 14½ to 15, $60@$75; 15 to 15½, $80@$100; 15½ to 16, $100@$125.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, February 14 — Turpentine, 27 bid for regulars; sales 126 casks; receipts 216. Rosin firm; sales 3,000 bbls; receipts —; A, B and C $1.00; D $1.20; E $1.30; F $1.40; G $1.50; H $1.60; I $1.65; K $1.75; M $1.90; N $2.00; windowglass $2.12½; waterwhite $2.25.

Wilmington, February 14 — Rosin firm; strained $1.25; good strained $1.30; spirits turpentine firm; machine 27; irregulars 26½; tar quiet at 90; crude turpentine firm; hard —; soft $1.50; virgin $1.90.

Charleston, February 14—Turpentine nominal at 26. Rosin firm; good strained $1.10@1.25.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, February 14—Apples $3.50@4.50 ₩ bb. Lemons, Messina $3.00@3.25. Oranges, Jamaica $3.50@4.00. Cocoanuts, 4@4½c. Pineapples, crates of 2 doz., $2.00@2.50; 4 doz., $4.00@4.50. Bananas, straights, $1.25@1.50; culls 50@75c. Figs, 11@11½c. Raisins new California $1.35; ¼ boxes 65@75c. Currants, 6½@7c. Leghorn citron, 13c. Nuts, almonds, 13c; pecans, 7½@8c. Brazil, 7½@8c; filberts, 11½c; walnuts, 10@11c; mixed nuts, 8@10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light, 5@6c; fancy handpicked, 3½@5c; North Carolina, 3@4c; Georgia, 3@3½c.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, February 14—Eggs, 10@11c. Butter, western creamery, 20@22½c; fancy Tennessee, 15@18c; choice 12½c; Georgia, 12½@15c. Live poultry—Turkeys, 9@10c ₩ lb; hens 25@27½c; spring chickens, 15@20c; ducks 22½@25c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 12½@13½c; ducks, 12@14c; chickens, 10@12½c. Irish potatoes—Burbank, $2.00@2.50 ₩ bbl; 60@65c ₩ bu; Tennessee, 40@50c ₩ bu. Sweet potatoes, 55@60 ₩ bu. Honey, strained, 8@10c; in the comb, 10@12½c. Onions, 60@75c ₩ bu.; ₩ bbl., $2.00@2.50. Cabbage, 2@2½c.

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AND PROVISIONS.
Correspondence solicited.

JAMES BANK
Pays at the Rate of 6 Per Cent
on time deposits left two months or longer, also receives deposits subject to check without interest.
J. H. & A. L. JAMES.
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Mardi Gras

New Orleans and Mobile.

Atlanta & West Point R. R.

Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line via West Point and Montgomery, will sell tickets to Mobile and New Orleans on February 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th at ONE FARE for the ROUND TRIP, good to return fifteen days from date of sale.

Extra sleepers will be run on each of the above days. Sleeping car diagrams now ready. Reservations can be made and number of berth secured on application to

GEORGE W. ALLEN,
Traveling Passenger Agent, 12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

JOHN A. GEE,
General Passenger Agent.
Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars.

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WE ARE REALLY
GOING OUT OF BUSINESS

And are selling everything in the Clothing, Hat and and Gents' Furnishing line at actual New York cost. This is no fake. Our Fixtures are for sale, and our house for rent. We mean it. WE ARE GOING OUT OF BUSINESS.

WHY? BECAUSE WE WANT TO

Stewart, Cole & Callaway.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT for the six months ending December 31, 1895, of the condition of

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE

Insurance Company of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Organized under the laws of the state of Pennsylvania, made to the governor of the state of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said state.

Principal office, 232 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

I. CAPITAL.

Whole amount of capital stock $3,000,000
Amount paid up in cash .... 3,000,000—$3,000,000

II. ASSETS.

Market value of real estate owned by the company $401,205 62
If encumbered, to what amount .... $ 401,205 62
Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being first lien on the fee) 2,454,730
Stocks and bonds owned absolutely by the company:
Par value $4,317,770 38
Market value (carried out) .... 4,748,630 38— 4,748,630 38
Stocks, bonds and all other securities (except mortgages) hypothecated with the company as collateral, security for cash loaned in the company, with the par and market value of the same and the amount loaned thereon:
Total par value $11,500 00
Total market value 29,850 00
Amount loaned thereon (carried out) 13,400
Cash belonging to the company deposited in bank 759,625 96
Total cash items (carried out) 759,625 96
Amount of interest actually due, and accrued and unpaid 40,473
Bills receivable, not matured, taken for fire marine and inland risks 65,661
All other assets, both real and personal, not included hereinbefore—
Premiums in course of collection, fire $588,802 56
Premiums in course of collection, marine .... 240,121 00— 828,923
Reinsurance claims on marine losses paid 21,112 26
Book debts due company .... 153,906 59— 175,018
Total assets of the company, actual cash market value $9,487,073

III. LIABILITIES.

Losses due and unpaid .... $ 80,330 12
Gross losses in process of adjustment or in suspense, including all reported and supposed losses 506,518 04
Losses resisted, including interest, cost and all other exp. thereon 50,654 60
Total amount of claims for losses 637,502 76
Deduct reinsurance thereon 184,424 18
Net amount of unpaid losses (carried out) .... $453,078 58—$ 453,078 58
The amount of reserve for reinsurance 3,939,501
All other claims against the company, viz.:
Commissions due agents $35,000 00
Reinsurance due 35,199 54
Book debts due by company .... 2,865 07— 73,064
Joint stock capital actually paid up in cash 3,000,000
Surplus beyond all liabilities 2,022,016
Total liabilities $9,487,073

IV. INCOME DURING THE SECOND SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1895.

Amount of cash premiums received $2,867,750
Received for interest 183,023
Income received from all other sources, net perpetual deposits 3,779
Total income actually received during the second six months in cash $3,054,552

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE SECOND SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1895.

Amount of losses paid $1,728,442
Cash dividends actually paid 180,000
Amount of expenses paid, including fees, salaries and commissions to agents and officers of the company 807,022
Paid for state, national and local taxes in this and other states 42,581
Total expenditures during the second six months of the year in cash $2,758,257
Greatest amount insured in any one risk, say .... $ 25,000 00
Total amount of insurance outstanding, including perpetual $653,290,407 00

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the insurance commissioner.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON.—Personally appeared before the undersigned Edward S. Gay, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the manager of the southern department of the Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia, Pa., and that the foregoing statement is correct and true to the best of his knowledge and belief. EDWARD S. GAY, Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this, 3d day of February, 1896.
(Seal.) J. S. PANCHEN,
Notary Public Fulton County, Georgia.

Name of State Agent—
EDWARD S. GAY, Atlanta, Ga.
Name of Agents at Atlanta—
HARRIS & JOHNSON,
No. 10 Kimball House, Wall Street,
HARRY L. ENGLISH & CO.,
27 South Broad Street.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK, President.
A. H. BENNING, Vice President.
ROBY ROBINSON, Cashier.
LONDON.
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ATLANTA.

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(Equitable Building.)

APPLICATION FOR LARGE LOANS ON REAL ESTATE SOLICITED.
Write to us for our pamphlet on Investments, etc.

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Our large resources and special facilities enable us to receive on favorable terms accounts of Banks, Corporations, Firms and individuals. Special attention is called to our magnificent system of Safe Deposit Boxes which will be rented at reduced prices. Drafts issued on all parts of Europe. Interest paid on time deposits.

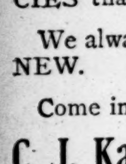
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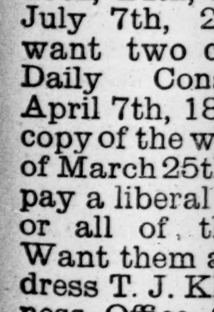
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CAN THIS BE POSSIBLE?

Have Men and Women Been Growing Weaker and Losing Vitality?

"Men are generally supposed to be the stronger and women the weaker sex."

It was a professor connected with one of our leading colleges who recently made this strange remark. He explained it in the following words:

"But is this really the fact at the present day? Isn't it more true that the two sexes are both deteriorating in strength and vitality? We live more rapid, wearing lives than people did fifty years ago, and are showing the terrible effects of it in health and constitution. If you doubt my words, try to think of how many people you hear complaining of tired feelings and other miserable symptoms that show they are suffering from some form of disease. You will certainly be surprised to find how many you can remember."

That the professor is right, and that these dangerous symptoms are far more common than we generally suspect, seems to be clearly proved by the opinions of people who seek from actual experience. The following is a case in point:

Mr. F. W. Whiting, a prominent gentleman well known in connection with the telephone industry, recently said: "Yes, we do live too rapidly. We succeed and accumulate wealth, but we exhaust ourselves in doing it. The average American spends the first half of his life in acquiring wealth and losing health, and in the last half he spends his wealth to regain his health. I know this from my own experience. The pace at which I did business nearly killed me. A few years ago I was nervous, irritable and run down. I longed for life and yet did not care for it. I dreaded death, but living was undesirable. What! In perfect health now? Yes, I am. I saved my strength, used good judgment and took Warner's Safe Cure regularly. I have found it to be indispensable to my health and happiness. Do I work? Yes, hard every day, and I believe all Americans can do the same thing, regardless of the climate, competition or social demands, if they will act upon my suggestion."

It should be remembered that the great remedy above described is not a new thing or an experiment. It is a scientific preparation which has stood the test of years. It is universally recommended and prescribed by eminent physicians. There is nothing like it for making weak men and women strong and well. If you are in need of such a remedy, will you not try it?

OUR APPETIZERS

Have proven VERY POPULAR.

You can feast like a lord on the many SEASONABLE DELICACIES that we carry in stock.

We always have SOMETHING NEW.

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Look for this "ROYAL BLUE"

Trade Mark. Alligator Brand.



Insect Exterminator instantly destroys roaches, bedbugs and all kinds of insects. Only have to use it once a year. Indorsed by every leading hotel and restaurant in Atlanta. Call or write for our pamphlet—our dollar size, this season 75c, by mail 86c. Beware of peddlers and frauds.

Trade Mark. ROYAL CHEMICAL CO., 86 Peachtree street.

NOTICE.

I want one copy each of the Daily Constitution of the following dates for 1895, in order to complete file: February 3d, 10th, 24th, March 10th, July 7th, 21st. I also want two copies of the Daily Constitution of April 7th, 1895 and one copy of the weekly edition of March 25th, 1895. Will pay a liberal price for any or all of these papers. Want them at once. Address T. J. KELLY, Business Office Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

Treasury Department.

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, January 13, 1896.—Whereas by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that The Third National Bank of Atlanta in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and state of Georgia, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association ed to commence the business of banking.

Now, therefore, I, James H. Eckles, comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the Third National Bank of Atlanta, in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and state of Georgia, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in section 5169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 13th day of January, 1896.

(SEAL) JAMES H. ECKLES, Comptroller of Currency.

No. 5020.

Jan18-60t

Make Your Feet Glad.



A Workingmans Shoes should be like him—honest, square, strong and solid.

The above style of

Selz Royal Blue $4.00 Shoe

together with a broader and narrower kind is for sale by

J. C. & I. DANIEL, 32 Whitehall St.

ARE CRAMPED FOR OFFICE SPACE

Federal Officials Declare That Uncle Sam Needs Room.

BIG BUILDING IN PROSPECT

Congressman Livingston To Push the Appropriation Immediately.

WILL COST AT LEAST ONE MILLION DOLLARS

Judge Newman Says That the Structure Should Go Up at Once—What Other Officials Have To Say.

The prospect of a new federal building for Atlanta is hailed with delight by the United States officials.

The bill of Colonel Livingston recently introduced, to have a million-dollar building constructed here, is expected to be acted upon in a few days by the committee on buildings and grounds. That a favorable report will come is almost assured, and Colonel Livingston announced his purpose of rushing through the appropriation at once.

The bill is specific. It provides that the secretary of the treasury be authorized to purchase a suitable site for a building to be erected in Atlanta at a cost of not less than $1,000,000. Further provision is made in the bill for the appointment of a commission to consist of three men named by the secretary of the treasury for the purpose of examining into the various sites, and taking the bids into consideration.

In every detail the bill is full and explicit. It leaves nothing uncovered and when passed will assure the immediate erection of the big building.

Just where the building will be situated has not been considered, but it is proposed that the whole lot upon which the present custom house is built be purchased. This will give ample space for the erection of the structure and will give the government possession of a full square in the city. Other places have been proposed, but it is too far distant just now to fix the site.

The immediate necessity for the erection of the new building is known and recognized by all who have visited the present house during the last year. Those lawyers who have had business there, patrons of the postoffice and casual visitors to different parts of the house have been struck with the want of room, and the hampered condition of the present occupants. Every department in the custom house is overcrowded. From the dome, where the weather flag flies, to the cellar, where the engineer delves, is a corps of officials stuffed and crowded in such a way that it is impossible to transact business conveniently. The present abode of Uncle Sam was built when the business of this district was smaller by half than at present. The custom house has always been crowded. Year after year the business of the various departments has increased. The business of the postoffice department has increased to such an extent that not only all available space has been exhausted, but there is crying need for a larger appropriation in all branches.

Postmaster Badly Crowded.

For the last two years Postmaster Fox has been greatly inconvenienced because of the want of proper room. The increase of business has forced him to enlarge his force. At present there are one hundred and eight employes connected with the postoffice department who are constantly at work upon the first floor. This, of course, does not include the letter carriers. The office of the postmaster has been divided into two rooms and Assistant Postmaster Cooper is forced to occupy a small department in the front room. Every section of the postoffice department is filled.

"I hope that the new building will be secured," said Postmaster Fox. "I have been trying for some time to get an annex here, where I can do the work of this department without pushing all my men together. This will greatly assist me. I will be satisfied with the annex, which will cost only $8,000 or $10,000, but this new building, of course, will cancel that scheme. I am anxious that the bill be at once passed. It is not necessary for me to say how much I need room. The work of this office cannot possibly be accomplished as it should be with the present limitations. It will require four times as much space and more than that to properly look after all affairs that come within the scope of the postoffice department. It is almost humorous to see the disadvantages and hardships we are put to now because of the want of sufficient accommodation."

Want It at Once.

The department of justice is also agitated over the proposed building. Judge William F. Newman declares that the work should begin at once on the new building.

"As it is," he said yesterday afternoon, "there is an urgent necessity for more space. It will probably take a year or two to put up a building of the kind proposed, and think what straits we will be driven to by that time because of the increase of business.

"There is no room anywhere in the building. The circuit court room is filled with clerks of the customs department. They have to be driven out when a hearing is called. Other inconveniences are as clearly discernible. It is a hard matter to dispose of two juries and it frequently happens that we are forced to use private offices as jury rooms. I have been greatly annoyed upon several occasions by these limitations. I hope that Congressman Livingston will push the bill through immediately and that something can be accomplished before the adjournment of the present congress."

Judge Newman is heartily enthused over the proposed building. During his trip to Washington he talked over the matter with Congressman Livingston, and urged upon him the immediate need of the building. Judge Newman spoke to other congressmen from Georgia about the matter. It was mainly through his efforts that the bill to be introduced was prepared.

More Room for the Marshal.

Marshal Dunlap and his deputies occupy three rooms on the second floor. He has been cramped for room since he took charge of the office.

"If this new building is to be put up," said the marshal, "it should be built at once. In two years from this there will be no room at all. I believe that the postoffice itself could use the present building comfortably. The new building should be put up at once."

The other rooms on the second floor are occupied by the internal revenue department and the railway postal department. In both sections there is the most urgent need for room. The offices of Superintendent Terrell and his chief clerks are filled all day.

"Over fifty clerks a day report to this office," said one of the clerks yesterday. The railway postal clerks are required to stand their examinations here. Some times they are crowded up in such a way that it is almost impossible to work. It is a shame to have to crowd the men together as we are forced to do because of the lack of sufficient room. In other federal buildings in larger cities a whole floor is generally devoted to the use of this department. Here we have only three rooms. Some of the men are forced to work in the attic. I hope that the new building will be put up at once."

Mr. Trammell Favors It.

Colonel Paul Trammell, of the internal revenue department, is interested in the proposition to put up the new building.

"Nothing the government could do just at this time," he said, "would be received with more appreciation than the passage of the appropriation at once for the building. I know of nothing needed so badly just now. It is impossible for the various departments of the government to do work as it is.

Colonel James Talks.

United States Attorney Joe James is an officer who has been crying for more room for the last two years.

He is situated on the third floor in a room filled with law books and records. There is scarcely space for Colonel James to turn around and the witnesses who visit him during the day are forced to seat themselves in uncomfortable attitudes about the chamber. Next to this room is the apartment reserved for Colonel Camp and Secretary Theo Galloway. The duties of Mr. Galloway require the use of a good deal of elbow room and those of Mr. Camp require a separate office. Instead of this, however, both are pushed together and there is a woeful need of space. The next room is divided into three divisions for the use of Colonel Tiney Rucker, Colonel Bell and the record clerk. These partitions are of a temporary nature and constructed of white pine. All officers of this department have been deplorably handicapped in the discharge of their duties by the want of more room.

"None of us have room enough to be comfortable or private," said Colonel James. "It is a well known fact that lawyers have various cases which require private consultation, and especially attorneys in our position. There is no private room afforded us. We are forced to make use of what spare space we can find. Frequently there comes a visitor here who wishes to interview the district attorney or one of the assistants. It is impossible for him to gain an audience in the office of the lawyer and we are forced to walk him into the hallway. This department is too much crowded.

"I think that the new building should be built at once. The step taken by Congressman Livingston is just what should have been done some time ago. It is what we have all been crying for. The business done by this district is equal to that of any other in the United States. It is increasing every year. In the next one or two years it will be impossible for any department in this building to transact business because of the limited space. As it is now the offices of the lawyers connected with this department are not private. They have been separated, but one of the men talking in his division can be heard over the whole place. I am speaking now only of this department.

"In regard to the business of the court there is a glaring need for more room. It would be surprising to know the number of jurors and witnesses brought here during a session of court. The hallway on the top floor is constantly filled. There is no convenient place to store witnesses. If any one would come here during a session of the court the fact that more room was imperative would impress itself upon them at once.

"I think congress should take up the question of this new building for Atlanta at once. There should be no delay."

Mr. Fuller's Idea.

Clerk O. C. Fuller hails the prospect for the new building with delight.

"I am glad," he said, "that the bill of Mr. Livingston makes provision for purchasing the site, putting up the building, making it fire-proof, putting in the elevators and all that. The appropriation, I am glad to see, if it comes, will cover all of these features. It is usually the case with buildings of this kind to have an appropriation passed for purchasing the site, the amount necessary for putting up the building is passed up several years later until it takes generally about ten or twelve years to get a building up.

"The bill of Mr. Livingston, I see, makes provision for an appropriation to cover all of these features. As to the need of this proposed building it is almost too foolish to talk. The present building was put up years ago when the business of the northern district of the state was not half what it is today. There was business enough to fill the place at that time. Since then the business of the district has increased rapidly every year."

Text of the Measure.

Thus it is in every part of Uncle Sam's building. There is not a vacant foot of space. The bill of Congressman Livingston provides for the new building as follows:

"That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire, by purchase, condemnation or otherwise, a site and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fire-proof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators and approches for the use and accommodation of the United States postoffice, federal courts and other government offices in the city of Atlanta and State of Georgia, the cost of said site and building, including said vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators and approaches complete not to exceed the sum of one million dollars.

"Proposals for the sale of land suitable for said site shall be invited by public advertisement in one or more of the newspapers of said city of largest circulation for at least twenty days prior to the date specified in said advertisement for the opening of said proposals.

"Proposals made in response to said advertisement shall be addressed and mailed to the secretary of the treasury, who shall then cause the said proposed sites and such others as he may think proper to designate to be examined in person by an agent of the treasury department, who shall make written report to said secretary of the results of said examination and of his recommendation thereon, and the reasons therefor, which shall be accompanied by the original proposals and all maps, plats and statements which shall have come into his possession relating to the said proposed sites.

"If, upon consideration of said report and accompanying papers, the secretary of the treasury shall deem further investigation necessary, he may appoint a commission of not more than three persons, one of whom shall be an officer of the treasury department, which commission shall also examine the said proposed sites and such others as the secretary of the treasury may designate and grant such hearings in relation thereto as they shall deem necessary; and said commission shall, within thirty days after such examination, make to the secretary of the treasury written report of their conclusion in the premises, accompanied by all statements, maps, plats or documents taken by or submitted to them in like manner as hereinbefore provided in regard to the proceedings of said agent of the treasury department, and the secretary of the treasury shall thereupon finally determine the location of the building to be erected.

"The compensation of said commissioners shall be fixed by the secretary of the treasury, but the same shall not exceed $6 per day and actual traveling expenses, provided, however, that the member of said commission appointed from the treasury department shall be paid only his actual traveling expenses.

"No money shall be used for the purpose mentioned until a valid title to the site for said building shall be vested in the United States, nor until the state of Georgia shall have ceded to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over the same during the time the United States shall be or remain the owner thereof, for all purposes except the administration of the criminal laws of said state and the service of civil process therein.

"The building shall be unexposed to danger from fire by an open space of at least forty feet on each side, including streets and alleys and shall be constructed of granite and in a fireproof manner throughout.

"On the completion and occupation of the building herein provided for or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, the secretary of the treasury shall, after due advertisement for proposals, sell to the highest responsible bidder thereof and on such terms as the secretary of the treasury may deem to be most advantageous to the government, the present public building occupied by the postoffice and other federal offices in the said city of Atlanta."

DID NOT ARRIVE.

The Chicago Committee Failed To Arrive on Schedule Time.

The Chicago exposition committeemen, who were expected in Atlanta yesterday morning, failed to put in an appearance. The reason could not be learned. Mr. Stewart, who is well-known here, is one of the committee, and when he does arrive will receive a right warm welcome from scores of old friends here.

It was learned yesterday that the following gentlemen had been appointed by Mayor King to represent Atlanta at the exposition meeting in Chicago next Wednesday: Colonel A. J. West, Major J. L. McCollum, Mr. E. C. Peters, Mr. S. F. Woodson, Governor R. B. Bullock, Hon. C. A. Collier and General C. A. Evans. Several others were also appointed, but are unable to go. The committee will leave Monday morning.

CHURCH LOCKED UP

Church Members Find They Are Barred and Bolted from Their Church.

APPEALED TO THE SHERIFF

One Faction Claims That the Church Door Was Broken In and the Lock Taken Away.

The members of the Harmony Grove Southern Congregational church did not meet together yesterday as they had intended and as had been announced from the pulpit.

Many of the church members assembled for divine worship but when they attempted to open the church building, they discovered that the lock had been broken and that another lock had been placed on the door.

Above the door knob was written, in flaming letters, a large notice, which warned them not to open the door or break the lock. The notice was signed by the trustees of the Harmony Grove Congregational church.

The trustees of the Harmony Grove Southern Congregational church immediately came to the city and a petition was prepared by Attorneys Bishop, Hill & Andrews. The petition prayed that the sheriff place the plaintiffs in possession and that the defendants be restrained from interfering with the church building or property. The petition was presented to Judge Richard H. Clark and the signing of the paper and granting of the order was his last official act. Judge Clark signed the petition about four hours before his death.

Yesterday afternoon Sheriff Barnes, accompanied by several of the indignant trustees, went out to the church, which is near Bolton, and the trustees were placed in peaceable possession. The sign was torn from the door and the building entered. This morning a meeting of the trustees will probably be held, at which time the acts of those who closed the church will be condemned.

The members of the church claimed in their petition that there was a society composed of several people well known in the neighborhood in which the church is located, who styled themselves the Harmony Grove Congregational church, a name which is almost identical with that of the church which holds the possession of the property. The petitioners claimed that none of the members of this society were members of the Southern Congregational church.

The petitioners state that they were in the quiet and undisturbed possession of the church until February 8th, when S. C. McDaniel, W. F. Brewer and C. C. King entered the church by force, breaking off the lock that was on the door and placed another lock in its place. They believe that the above mentioned gentlemen did an unlawful act and that it was malicious on their part. Since that time the church has been in the possession of the defendants and the plaintiffs have had no place in which they could hold divine worship.

Church Members at War.

The petition states that J. H. Maloney, Mrs. J. H. Maloney, Mrs. M. A. Pitts, Mrs. Mahuldy Cobb and Mrs. Mary R. Cobb claim themselves to be members of a society which they have called the Harmony Grove Congregational church and that W. B. Armstrong is the pastor and W. F. Brewer, R. J. King, Wiley Rice, J. H. Maloney and John Cobb are trustees.

It is charged that this society, through S. C. McDaniel, W. F. Brewer and C. C. King, has broken into the house of worship owned by the Southern church and has taken possession of the building. It was to secure the possession of the building and restrain the other parties from interference that the petition was brought.

The church door was not only opened, but the lock was broken, so the petition states, and the lock which was once upon the door was carried away and another put in its place. Even in addition to all this, the petition continues, a poster was put on the door, which read as follows:

"You are hereby notified that any intrusion by opening this church, either for religious or any other service except by the regular membership of this the Harmony Grove Congregational church or by consent of the trustees of same, and any intrusion by any other persons whatsoever will be considered a trespass and will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

The action was taken by order of the church and the name of Mary R. Cobb was signed as clerk and Wiley Rice, John Cobb, J. H. Maloney, R. J. King and W. F. Brewer, trustees.

Appealed to the Law.

When the members of the Harmony Grove Southern Congregational church found the door closed and read the poster, they were filled with indignation and righteous wrath.

The situation was discussed, when it was decided that the only thing that could be done was to appeal to the law for protection and present a petition praying for possession of the church building and an injunction restraining the others from interfering with the property again.

Judge Clark readily signed the petition and Sheriff Barnes left early yesterday afternoon for the scene of dissension. Sheriff Barnes placed the building in the possession of the plaintiffs and returned to the city.

Asked the Sheriff To Hurry.

Mr. J. M. Bentley, who is a member of the Southern church or the church which brought the petition, accompanied the sheriff to the church.

He appeared at the sheriff's office early in the afternoon and was anxious that no time be lost in getting out to the building.

"No, tomorrow won't do," said he in urging the sheriff to go. "You see the other faction is to hold a meeting in the morning and we want to get possession of the building before they meet. We haven't any place in which to have preaching and we don't want the others to get ahead of us."

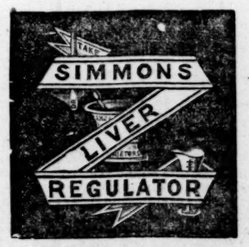
Mr. Bentley stated that he thought the other side was willing to let negroes join the church, though he wasn't positive. He said he objected to that and did not propose to have any negroes in the church in which he worshiped.

It is probable that the members of the Harmony Grove Congregational church will resort to a similar method used by the Southern church and will take steps to have the church building delivered to them by the sheriff.

Thurber Doesn't "Hunt Ducks."

From The Washington Post.

Mr. Thurber has slipped quietly out of town for a few days' much-needed rest. There is not the least suspicion of ducks in Mr. Thurber's case.



A Good Alterativeand Tonic

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BRIGHT'S DISEASE CURABLE.

Indisputable evidence has now been submitted to and accepted by the medical profession that Bright's Disease can be cured.

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We refer to Asparagus. To the old botanical doctors and our grandmothers belong the credit for first discovering the curative value of Asparagus in Kidney Diseases.

To the French scientists, Vauquelin and Robiquet, belong the credit for first separating the active medicinal principle of the plant. To the Hobb's Medicine Company, however, and more especially Dr. Hobbs, is due the greatest credit of all.

For he and they not only recognized the marvelous therapeutic value of this remedy, but by securing the services of some of the most eminent French and German chemists, succeeded in refining and concentrating this extract, so as to yield the most phenomenal results in kidney diseases results that have so astonished and delighted the medical profession of America and Europe, that Dr. Hobbs's Sparagus Kidney Pills are now recognized as a positive specific in these diseases.

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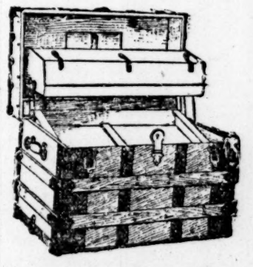
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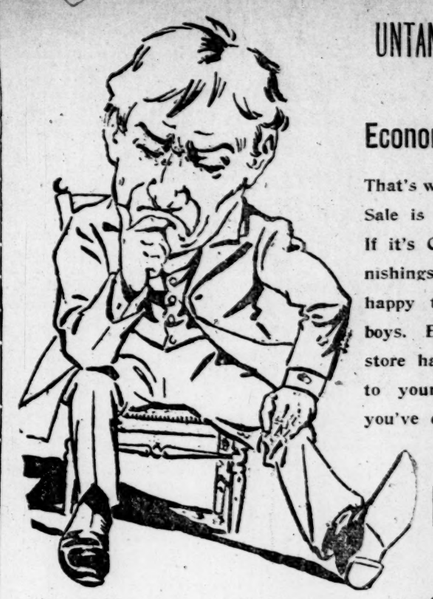
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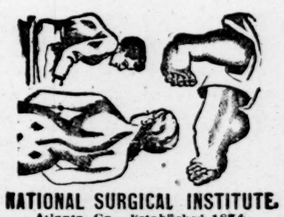
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"A Matrimonial Mixture."

25 Cents to All Parts of the House.

— TONIGHT. —

A RUNAWAY GIRL.

Popular Prices—10, 20, 30 and 50 cents. Seats on sale at Silverman's and Theater Box Office.

Monday and Tuesday Grand Concert and Grand Opera by the Famous

SHERWOOD

Grand Opera Company.

MONDAY NIGHT—The entire third act of FAUST, Miss Jennie Osborne as Marguerite; Mr. William Derrick as Mephistopheles.

TUESDAY NIGHT—The second acot of

MARTHA

in addition to a well-selected programme of classical numbers.

Regular prices; seats on sale at Silverman's, corner Peachtree and Marietta, and theater box office.



Dinner Ware—so dainty and cheap that all housewives will be delighted.

A store filled with interesting sets, lots and odd pieces. Next to the China, the prices are most attractive.

Dobbs, Wey & Co.,

61 Peachtree St.

EDUCATIONAL.

SIGNOR PASQUALI,

VOCAL STUDIO,

43 W. HARRIS ST.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S Business College AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND.

The best and cheapest Business College in America. Time short. Instruction thorough. 4 Penmen. Big demand for graduates. Catalogue free.

SULLIVAN & CRICHTON, Elser Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Lycett's China Painting Studio, Atlanta, Ga

(Twelfth Year in Atlanta.)

Everything connected with the art of china painting can be had at this establishment. Lessons in all the branches. Royal Worcester, Dresden, Raised Gold, Figures, Cupids, etc. Largest and most varied collection of white chira to paint on to be found under one roof. Wedding and Christmas presents painted to order. Ladies taught to paint their own presents. Call or write for information. Special hours for out of town pupils. Try William Lycett's gold for china painting. It has been on the market for 25 years. Headquarters for all artists' material.

FOR SALE.

Ten acres, on good street, right at Grant Park. Will cut up into 34 large lots. Liberal terms. Big outcome. A. L. Delkin.

DEBS IN MACON.

He Will Speak in the Courthouse to the Workingmen.

MEETING OF THE CONDUCTORS

State Legislative Board of the Order Gathering—The Grand Jury and the Road Commissioners.

Macon, Ga., February 14.—(Special.)—Quite a number of conductors have arrived in Macon from various cities in Georgia to attend a meeting of the state legislative board of the Order of Railway Conductors to be held in this city tomorrow at the Brown house. Various important matters of interest to the order will be considered and it is possible that it will be decided to bring certain questions before the next general assembly of Georgia for legislative action.

There will also be in the city tomorrow Grand Senior Conductor Garrison, of the national order. He will meet with the state legislative board. At night an elegant banquet will be served at the Brown house by the Macon division of the Order of Railway Conductors in honor of the grand senior conductor and the legislative board. On Sunday afternoon Grand Senior Conductor Garrison will pay an official visit to the Macon division and will deliver an address.

Debs Will Speak.

President Eugene V. Debs, of the American Railway Union, will arrive in Macon tomorrow morning and will have rooms at the Hotel Lanier. He will be given a cordial and enthusiastic welcome by the labor men. On Saturday night President Debs will speak in the courthouse. On Sunday afternoon he will deliver an address at the Academy of Music, to which the general public is invited. On Sunday night at 7:30 he will speak in Morgan's hall on Fourth street. On Saturday afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock and on Sunday morning from 9 to 11 o'clock President Debs will hold receptions at the Hotel Lanier and will be pleased to form the acquaintance of workingmen and citizens generally. There will doubtless be a large audience to hear President Debs on Sunday afternoon.

Good Men Re-Elected.

The grand jury has re-elected the fourteen road commissioners whose term of office expired last month. Under the law the terms of office of half of the board expire at the same time. The terms of the remaining half will expire January, 1898. The term of office of a commissioner is four years. There has been much interest manifested on the part of the public to know if the jury would re-elect all of the commissioners whose terms expired last month. The grand jury last November re-elected some of these commissioners, but refused to re-elect all and elected several new men. The commissioners who were not re-elected and their friends protested against the action of the grand jury and raised the point of law that the winter jury of last November had no legal right to fill the vacancies, but that this was the duty of the spring jury, the one sworn in this week. Under this law the present jury has proceeded and re-elected all the old men, as follows, by districts: Upper city, W. B. Chapman, R. E. Park; lower city, W. H. Mansfield, C. E. Damour; East Macon, John Bond, W. S. Lowe, Ben L. Jones; Vineville, W. F. Anderson; Howard, C. W. Howard; Godfrey, William Bedingfield; Hazzard, W. H. Smith; Warrior, W. T. Bartlett; Rutland, P. W. Stubbs, W. J. Willis.

Mr. R. L. Yates, of the Warrior district whose term did not expire until January, 1898, resigned as a commissioner and Mr. Tom Parker was elected in his place.

Burial of Mr. Driggers.

The funeral services of Mr. Daniel T. Driggers were held this afternoon from his late residence and were largely attended. He was buried by St. Omer commandery, Knights Templars, and Macon lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. The deceased was one of Macon's oldest and highly respected citizens. The remains were interred in Rose Hill cemetery.

Will Investigate Insurance.

Tonight there was a joint meeting of committees of three each from the city council and chamber of commerce to consider the proposed increase of 15 cents on the hundred in insurance on property in Macon by the Southeastern Tariff Association. The committee from the council were Alderman Moore, Proudfit and Willingham; the committee from the chamber of commerce were Harry Tindall, A. B. Small and G. T. Harris. The association claims that it will make the increase in rate because the city council increased the annual license of each insurance company from $50 to $100. The committees will investigate the entire matter of insurance at Macon exhaustively and report to their respective bodies.

Newsy Notes.

Mr. Charley Northen and wife, of Atlanta, are in the city. They came to attend the great valentine ball tonight. Mr. and Mrs. Northen have a large circle of friends in Macon.

The superior court has been engaged all day on the case of Gordon, administrator of the estate of the late Hardin T. Johnson, versus Jarrett & Todd et al. There are a large number of lawyers in the case and the hearing is very interesting.

Vice President William Cleckley Shaw, of the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad, has returned from Savannah, where he has been attending a meeting of the executive board of the Southern States Freight Association.

Ex-Governor W. J. Northen passed through Macon this morning en route to Fitzgerald. Quite a number of westerners have passed through Macon during the past few days to the new colony.

Captain T. E. Miller, of Augusta, a popular and veteran conductor, who ran many years on the Georgia road, is in the city.

Colonel T. B. Felder, Jr., of Atlanta, is in the city en route home from Hawkinsville, where he has been several days on important legal business. Colonel Felder is well known in Macon, where he is justly regarded as an able lawyer and a most excellent gentleman.

Mr. C. E. Leonard has gone to Boston on a business trip.

Mr. Freeman Polhill has gone to New York on business.

There was only one case heard in the city court today. George Perkins pleaded guilty to larceny from the house and was sentenced to six months or to pay a fine of $40.

Mr. S. H. Davis, of West Virginia, delivered a temperance lecture tonight at the South Macon Methodist church. It was the first lecture of a series.

Miss Florence Wadley, an exceedingly handsome and charming young lady of Bolingbroke, is visiting in the city.

Mrs. Sidney Lanier left last night for Trion, N. C.

Mrs. James H. Blount, Jr., has returned from a visit to her parents at Birmingham.

Miss Essie McMillan and Mrs. J. Russell Kennedy have gone on a trip to Jamaica. They will be gone about two weeks.

The valentine ball tonight under the auspices of the Daughters of the Confederacy was the most brilliant and largely attended dance of the season. It was held at the Volunteers' armory. An elegant supper was served.

Mrs. E. H. Craig, of Cuthbert, is in the city.

The Baptist Young People's Union of the Tattnall Square Baptist church gave a delightful entertainment tonight at the residence of Mr. J. S. Rodgers on Huguenin Heights.

A splendid programme, an evening with Longfellow, was rendered tonight at the First Baptist church by the Baptist Young People's Union.

The Aid Society of the young people of the Tattnall Square Presbyterian church gave a social entertainment tonight at the residence of Rev. S. L. Morris.

The Teutonia Club will give a domino ball on the evening of the 18th.

EIGHTH REPUBLICANS.

WILL MEET IN ATHENS TODAY AND SELECT DELEGATES.

McKinley Seems To Have the Bulge on Reed—Athens News and Gossip.

Athens, Ga., February 14.—(Special.)—The republican convention for the eighth district of Georgia meets here tomorrow at noon. The election of two delegates to the national convention at St. Louis will be the most important business to be transacted, and the names of those two delegates are practically settled upon now.

They will be Monroe B. Morton, a colored politician of this city, and William A. Pledger, who lives in Atlanta. Pledger's family lives here and he does his voting here, while he practices law in Atlanta.

Pledger is for Reed, but he will not find much consolation in the convention tomorrow outside of that fact, from present indications. Morton said this morning that he was not for Reed and he said it in an emphatic manner. He is for McKinley and makes no bones about it.

Hence there promises to be a lively time at the convention tomorrow. If things should get very hot and the McKinley men are in the majority Pledger might not make the landing safely as a delegate from the eighth district, or vice versa—Morton might not get there. The outlook is that the convention tomorrow will indorse Colonel Buck and will send a divided delegation to St. Louis, one for Reed and one for McKinley.

An attempt may be made to give McKinley a straightout indorsement, in which event it would probably go through all right.

St. Valentine's Day Here.

St. Valentine's day in Athens was celebrated by two pleasant and successful entertainments. The Clarke Rifles gave their grand prize drill and St. Valentine's ball tonight at their armory. Several hundred people were present, and a most enjoyable time was spent.

The ball that followed was one of the most brilliant ever given in Athens. Wurm's orchestra, of Atlanta, furnished exquisite music. A neat sum was realized by the Rifles from the entertainment.

The "Mikado" Presented.

At the opera house the "Mikado" was presented under the auspices of Lucy Cobb institute and for the benefit of the Lucy Cobb building fund. The entertainment was well patronized and showed a marked degree of excellence on the part of all the participants.

Miss Madeleine Kipp was the musical director, Mrs. E. T. Brown accompanist and Mr. Otto K. Erhart stage director.

The cast of characters was as follows: Yum-Yum, Miss Mandeville; Peep Boo, Miss Lumpkin; Pitti Sing, Miss Morgan; Katesia, Miss McKenzie; Mikado, Mr. Otto K. Erhart; Nanki Poo, Mr. McKinney; Pish Tush, Mr. Orr; Pooh Bah, Mr. Griffith; Koko, Mr. F. Donovan Darby.

The presentation of the "Mikado" was a great success.

Adding a Gymnasium.

The Athenaeum club of this city will at an early date add to its facilities a magnificent gymnasium. This was determined last night at a meeting of the board of governors of the club, consisting of Messrs. Billups Phinizy, W. W. Thomas, H. C. White, L. H. Charbonnier, Sr., A. E. Griffith, J. H. Flemming, C. A. Scudder and John D. Mell. An instructor will also be secured for the gymnasium.

Newsy Notes.

Mr. Lamar Cobb, of Washington, D. C., is in the city on a visit to his parents, Major and Mrs. Lamar Cobb. Mr. Cobb has just been promoted to a splendid office in the United States land office at Denver.

Hon. Pope Barrow, of Savannah, was in the city today.

The only applicant for county school commissioner here is Rev. H. R. Bernard, the present incumbent.

Mr. Bernard has made a most excellent commissioner.

Mr. L. L. Harris, an Atlanta boy at the university, received a valentine today. At each corner was a bow of ribbon with the written request under them that they be returned if Mr. Harris's affections were true. Mr. Harris is very desirous of learning the name of the young lady who sent the valentine, as he wishes to return the ribbons speedily.

Mr. Harris lately entered the university and is already a power in this institution. His popularity among the boys is exceeded only by his jovial nature.

BOARD HARD AT WORK

Examining Experts Will Report on Carr's Case Tonight.

HIS LIFE IS AT STAKE

Board of Physicians Will Meet and Formulate a Report of Their Conclusions.

The board of insanity experts investigating the mental condition of Alex Carr will formulate their report to be submitted to Governor Atkinson at a meeting to be held tonight.

The board will not be in session today. It adjourned over from yesterday afternoon until tonight. The work of investigation is about concluded and nothing remains to be done except for the physicians to reach a conclusion in regular form. The case will be discussed further, but the principal labor of the board was completed yesterday morning.

Carr was put through another series of tests in the jail office yesterday morning. Drs. Powell and Murphy conducted the examination. Some tests not experimented with at the first examination were made. The examination was behind closed doors and the nature of it is known only to the physicians. The personal examination of the subject was the last to be made. The physicians are satisfied with the study made of Carr's personality.

Arnold & Arnold, attorneys for the condemned man, will probably present to Governor Atkinson today the formal petition for executive clemency. It was their intention to do so yesterday, but the papers were not finished. The petition to be handed in with the formal papers is numerously signed and in itself it will be an urgent appeal to the executive for mercy. The condition of Carr will be cited as the principal reason for interference in the case by the governor.

The aged father of the condemned man, his attorneys, and others who have interested themselves in the case, are hoping very strongly for a favorable report at the hands of the expert examining board. They await the submission of the report of the physicians anxiously. It is hoped by them that the doctors will conclude with them that Carr is of unsound mind. If so the heart of the bowed and troubled parent will gladden with joy. Much depends on the conclusion of the examining board. In their hands the fate of Carr rests.

They Took a Rest Yesterday.

Dr. Powell, Dr. Murphy and Dr. J. B. S. Holmes left the city yesterday afternoon for a several hours' stay. They returned last night. Dr. Holmes is not acting with the board, but he accompanied Drs. Powell and Murphy, who desired a rest and a short respite from the laborious work they have been engaged in three or four days. A short trip to the country was decided on and the physicians returned refreshed and prepared to go into the responsible work again today.

Drs. Baird, Gaston and Todd did not attend the examination of Carr yesterday morning. They were compelled to attend to their work and by consent the board adjourned for the day and until tonight, as stated. The physicians are making up their minds on the case very slowly and carefully, all stating that they realize the responsibility of the work. Every step in the investigation is made deliberately and when the board closes its investigation the whole case will have been exhaustively considered.

Carr Is a Puzzle.

The remarkable condition of the condemned man has made a deep impression on the minds of the physicians. The fact is evident. Three separate personal examinations have been made of Carr. Tests were applied each time. The strange man is a puzzle and the physicians concluded to test him every way possible. The physicians state that a full report of the investigation and study of the case will be made to Governor Atkinson and the paper will doubtless make very interesting reading. The case is regarded as one of extraordinary circumstances and the unusual proceedings will become important in point of precedent.

If Alex Carr is declared insane, demented or of unsound mind under any other technical name, it is quite probable that he will be saved from the gallows and committed to the asylum for treatment.

WAS A TERRIFIC SHOCK.

A Thunder Clap Startles the People of Dahlonega.

Dahlonega, Ga., February 14.—(Special.)—A few mornings since, in the midst of a storm just at daylight, the most terrific bolt of thunder ever heard in this community followed a vivid, glaring flash of lightning. The shock was something terrible, resembling heavy cannonading, one shock following another, which lasted for about two minutes.

Dr. I. W. Waddell says that the lightning resembled a large ball of fire rolling across the sky and that it seemed to burst just north of the town in the suburbs, and that the bursting of the ball was almost simultaneous with the heavy thunder that followed.

Today while some boys were hunting north of town, and in about one-half a mile of the courthouse, they found, where the ball burst, and the scene as described by them is that the lightning seemed to strike a large oak and tore it into splinters, scattering it through the woods for more than a hundred feet around. At the root of the tree in the hard tarth is a hole as large as a common two-horse wagon and several feet deep. Around it and in all directions are large furrows extending for more than a hundred feet from the center of the trouble. The furrows look as though they had been made with a long plow. Only one tree in the entire forest was totally demolished, but around this one, in a circle with a radius of more than a hundred feet, the tops of the trees and undergrowth are smashed and severed and look as though the small limbs have been gnawed off by horses or cattle.

The shock was something terrible and the strongest houses in Dahlonega quaked and trembled under the fearful jar.

A heavy rain followed the explosion, which lasted for about two and a half hours.

ROME'S LARGE REGISTRATION

Causes Complaint That Some Names Have Been Entered Illegally.

Rome, Ga., February 14.—(Special.)—Tonight a special meeting of the council was called to consider the complaints of several municipal candidates who claim that men are being allowed to register illegally.

Captain W. M. Towers and Mr. W. H. Adkins appeared before the council and produced unmistakable evidence that three men had been allowed to register who had not paid their taxes. Judge Branham took the ground that the charter of the city leaves the supervision of the registration entirely in the hands of the city clerk and he proposed that the matter be referred to him.

Hon. W. J. Neel proposed that a committee be appointed to assist City Clerk Halstead Smith in revising the lists and finding if the persons on the lists had paid their taxes.

Judge Branham held that the city council would be usurping their authority in appointing the committee, being without jurisdiction, and that if anybody had complaints to make they could make them to the clerk. So the matter took that course and the meeting adjourned.

Tomorrow is the last day for registration and the books show nearly 1,400, against 1,200, the entire vote cast at the last election and the largest ever cast. There is much suppressed excitement, but everybody is taking it good-naturedly. The registration will reach 1,500. City Clerk Halstead Smith extended an invitation to all who had complaints to make to come before him and his registration lists would be shown them.

CAME NEAR DYING.

Escaping Gas in the Room Where Mr. Phillips Slept.

Savannah, Ga., February 14.—(Special.) Robert H. Phillips came near losing his life from asphyxiation this morning at George Schwartz's German hotel. He came in from Bryan county yesterday to sell some cattle and retired about midnight. It appears he accidentally turned on the gas again after having put it out. The fact that the transom was open led to the discovery of the escaping gas about 9 o'clock this morning. When his room was broken open he was unconscious and it took several hours' work to bring him to.

Phillips is a well known Bryan county planter. He has been in Savannah before, and as he knew better than to blow out the gas, it can be accounted for in no other way than that explaned.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

SOMETHING OF THE ORIGIN OF THIS QUEER CUSTOM.

Facts and Guesses About the Good Bishop, After Whom the Event Is Named.

St. Valentine's day has come and gone, and that hideous bit of vulgarity known as the comic valentine still remains as one of the tribulations of the day. But, side by side with this monstrosity are the pretty and fanciful cards, thousands of which were exchanged between sweethearts and lovers in Atlanta yesterday as tokens of friendship and affection.

The news dealers and book stores always do a big business on this occasion and it is a day that is anticipated and enjoyed with general delight on the part of all the young people. Custom has decreed that on St. Valentine's day young people should exchange missives and epistles, either comic or sentimental, in which the foibles of the receiver or the love of the sender are set forth in prose, verse or emblematic pictures. The reason for this custom cannot be found in the life of the good saint who is made to indorse the custom with his name. He was a pope or bishop of Rome who stood steadfast to the faith during the Claudian persecutions and as a result was cast into jail. He was beaten with clubs and afterwards beheaded and what was left of him now sleeps in the church of St. Praxedes, at Rome, where a gate known as the Porta del Popolo, was formerly named in his honor, Porta Valentini, or Valentine's gate, and there was nothing either comic or sentimental about his life.

Another Valentine also claims a share in the day. He was the bishop who healed a son of Craton, the rhetorician, and was choked to death by a fish bone. In Italy and Germany they pray to him to cure epilepsy.

Protectionists Met Last Night.

The Atlanta Protection League met last night in the hall at 11½ Marietta street. The meeting was for the purpose of adopting a constitution. One was read and after a few amendments was adopted. The members of this league want it understood that it is not a republican league. Men from all parties are admitted. The following officers were elected at the meeting last night to serve until the first meeting in December: J. N. Bateman, president; Judge Rodgers, first vice president; J. D. Collins, second vice president; J. K. Woodward, third vice president; A. R. Bryan, secretary; C. W. Perry, assistant secretary; J. D. Scisson, treasurer, and Sam Baker, sergeant at arms. The next meeting will be held at 29½ Marietta street, at 8 o'clock. All persons are requested to attend, no matter to what party they belong.

COL. JOSEPH L. FOLLETT.

One of Sheridan's Commanders Saved by Paine's Celery Compound.



Colonel Joseph L. Follett, of New York, has a national reputation.

At the age of twenty-one, Colonel Follett enlisted in Battery G, First Missouri Light Artillery, and soon rose to its command. At Lookout Mountain his was the only battery that reached the summit.

Since the war he has devoted himself to mechanical engineering, and has invented several important improvements on the sewing machine, and a bicycle that promises to be one of the surprises of next season.

The tension on the nervous system of an inventor, kept up for months and months, seriously weakened the health of a busy brain worker like Colonel Follett, and his constitution, which even the hardships of war did not weaken, threatened to succumb to nervous exhaustion.

What Colonel Follett has to say in regard to his restoration to health, cannot fail to carry great weight. In a letter to Wells & Richardson Co., of Burlington, Vt., he writes:

"When suffering from mental exhaustion and a generally disorganized system, and overwork, I used Paine's celery compound.

"The compound acted like a charm on my bowels and kept them in fine condition, and I experienced great relief from my brain troubles.

"I have not used Paine's celery compound for six months, but I shall when in need of a tonic and general regulator of the system. I have recommended it to a great many, and every one who tried it got relief.

"It is the best general remedy I ever used or knew anything about."

When the nervous system has become weakened from any cause, Paine's celery compound builds it up as nothing else can. It makes people well.

People in every walk of life have reason to be grateful to Professor Phelps, of Dartmouth, the eminent sientist who discovered Paine's celery compound. He understood the peculiar needs of the nervous system; he knew that the backache, headache, sleeplessness, loss of appetite and disordered blood all mean that the nerves are weakened and inadequate to the demands upon them. The experience of thousands has proven all over this broad country that only Paine's celery compound will give health to the nerves, and through them to the entire body.

Colleges conferred upon Dr. Phelps their highest honors for his invaluable investigations in medicine, but all this seems insignificant in comparison with the chorus of gratitude that has gone up all over the world from men, women and children, who have outgrown weakness and the lack of health by the use of Paine's celery compound, the most wonderful nerve and blood restorative.

thin?

Thinness is often a sign of poor health. A loss of weight generally shows something is wrong. If due to a cough, cold, any lung trouble, or if there is an inherited tendency to weak lungs, take care!

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is a fat-food and more. It causes such changes in the system that the gain is permanent and improvement continues even after you cease taking it. Sound flesh; rich blood; strong nerves; good digestion; aren't these worth a thought?

SCOTT'S EMULSION has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (*Ask your doctor.*) This is because it is always *palatable*—always *uniform*—always *contains the purest Norwegian Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites.*

Insist on Scott's Emulsion with trade-mark of man and fish.

Put up in 50 cent and $1.00 sizes. The small size may be enough to cure your cough or help your baby.

SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

Attempt To Murder Mr. Collins Near Cornelia.

Cornelia, Ga., February 14.—(Special.)—News has just reached here of an attempted murder near Ayersville, a small station about eight miles north of this place. Mr. W. T. Collins, a well known farmer, was shot in the jaw by some unknown party or parties, from ambush. Collins was plowing when the deed was committed.

Mr. Collins is not seriously hurt and will soon recover. Suspicion points to a young man by the name of Jeff Dyer, a worthless character, he having had some trouble with Collins. Dyer has not been arrested.

LOST HIS POCKETBOOK.

Hard Luck of a Young Farmer in South Georgia.

Tweed, Ga., February 14.—(Special.)—A few days ago C. W. Wilkes, a thrifty, hard-working young farmer, cut and drifted a fine raft of timber to Darien, realizing over two hundred dollars by the transaction. While on the passenger train of the Georgia and Alabama railroad he had the money in a new pocketbook in his pantaloons pocket. When he got off the train at Mount Vernon, Wednesday evening, his pocketbook and the money were gone. He telegraphed to the next station, but the train had left. The operator at Mount Vernon telegraphed ahead asking the conductor to search for the money, but it has not been found. The purse contained $210. Part of it belonged to his brother.

Rev. Walter C. Pierce, the young and accomplished minister of the Unitarian church of New Orleans, will preach at the Church of Our Father on Sunday morning.

FORGED A WILL.

James Lamb Sentenced to Eight Years—But He Skipped.

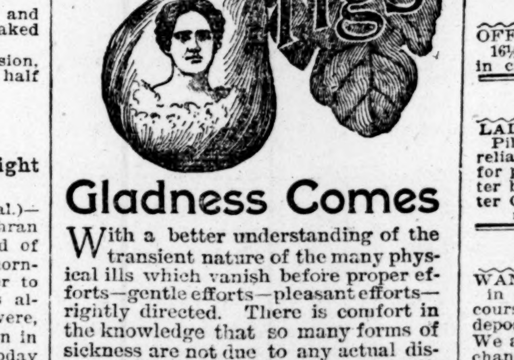
Cochran, Ga., February 14.—(Special.)—James M. Lamb, who has been a Cochran citizen for many years, was convicted of forgery in Pulaski superior court this morning and was sentenced by Judge Gober to eight years in the penitentiary. It is alleged that he forged a will of Mr. Lefevere, who died years ago. The case has been in court ever since. He disappeared today and has not been seen since. He has a large family here.

Shot at Him Five Times.

Tweed, Ga., February 14.—(Special.)—A negro named Jack Wynn, employed at the saw mill of Davis & Thigpen, near Mercer's creek, became very insolent Thursday, threatening to wipe up the lumber yard. Mr. Thigpen endeavored to reason with the negro, but he would not come to terms of agreement. As Wynn started to raise a piece of scantling to strike his employer, the latter shot at him five times, while running off, none of the shots taking effect.

Have Discovered Them.

Savannah, Ga., February 14.—(Special.)—The confidential committee of the Savannah cotton exchange has just reported to the directors that they have practically discovered who were responsible for the incendiary ship fires of 1894, but have been unable to secure the evidence to convict. About $4,000, it is understood, has been spent on detective work without any practical results.

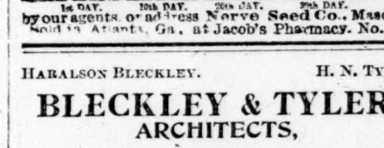


Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

NERVE SEEDS FOR WEAK MEN



This Famous Remedy cures quickly, permanently all nervous diseases, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Vitality, nightly emissions, evil dreams, impotency and wasting diseases caused by youthful errors or excesses. Contains no opiates. Is a nerve tonic and blood builder. Makes the pale and puny strong and plump. Easily carried in vest pocket, $1 per box; 6 for $5. By mail prepaid with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Write us, free medical book, sealed plain wrapper, with testimonials and financial references. No charge for consultations. Beware of imitations. Sold by our agents, or address Nerve Seed Co., Masonic Temple, Chicago. Sold in Atlanta, Ga., at Jacob's Pharmacy, No. 2 & 52 Marietta St., and by Elkin Watson Drug Co.

HARALSON BLECKLEY. H. N. TYLER

BLECKLEY & TYLER, ARCHITECTS,

401-402 FITTEN BUILDING.

Wedding Invitations ENGRAVED in latest and most artistic style. Send for samples and prices. VISITING CARDS—Plate and 50 cards (name) $1.00; name and address, $1.50. LYCETT, 311 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

"A SHORT HORSE

is soon curried."

The plain truth is easiest told. Our diamonds are as high in quality and as low in price as anywhere in the United States. We buy them loose and do our own mounting.

Julius R. Watts & Co.

Jewelers, 57 Whitehall.

Cash paid for old gold and silver.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—A five-room cottage with back and front hall, veranda, gas, etc., on car line, nearly opposite Moore's Memorial church, 212 Luckie street, $18. Apply to owner at 54 Walton street. feb 14—3t

ROOM FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Parties without children, two large connecting rooms; gas and water. 162 Loyd street.

FOR RENT—Three large, pleasant connecting rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; hot and cold water, gas; first-class locality. Apply 179 Jackson street.

FOR RENT—Two or three connecting rooms at 153 Walton street, fifth block from the postoffice. Private family.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

WILLIAMS TYPEWRITERS, Edison new mimeographs and their supplies; Typewriter desks, second-hand machines. 'Phone 116. Edwin Hardin, No. 15 Peachtree. jan 21 1m

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

OFFICE SPACE or desk room for rent at 16½ Whitehall street, over Vignaux; best in city. Apply George Muller. feb 15 2t

MEDICAL.

LADIES!—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond brand) are the best. Safe, reliable, take no other. Send 4c., stamps, for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. All druggists. Chichester Chemical Company, Philadelphia, Pa. may 26-20t mon thu sat su.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

WANTED—Bookkeepers to take a course in shorthand and stenographers to take course in bookkeeping. Money for tuition deposited in bank till a position is secured. We are strongly indorsed by bankers, merchants, ministers and others. Address Draughon's Practical Business college, Nashville, Tenn. feb9-sun-sat

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE OR RENT—Gridiron restaurant; largest and best equipped in Atlanta; corner Wall and Loyd streets, opposite union depot. Room for rent with or without restaurant fixtures. All or any part of equipment for sale. Everything as good as new, having been used but four months, yet we expect to practically give the articles away. 1 division sale National cash register, 3 nickel coffee urns, 4, 8 and 10 gallons; 3 steel ranges, 2 charcoal broilers, 120-gallon water boiler, 1 steam carving table, 1 36-inch gas cake griddle, 2 large refrigerators, 1 large ice box, 8 marble-top tables, 140 feet marble top counters, 60 iron base revolving counter stools, gas fixtures, Wellsback burners, 5 extra large store window shades, chairs, china, glassware, silverware, kitchen utensils, etc. Address, or call between 2 and 3 p. m., 'phone 1512, Cook & McBurney. feb 15 2t

ROOMS—With or Without Board.

LARGE, NEWLY furnished rooms, with or without board, at 85 Loyd street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

$1,000, $2,000, $2,500, $3,500, $5,000 to lend at once upon city property at low rates. We also make a specialty of larger loans upon business property. Weyman & Connors, 825 Equitable building.

ON ALL VALUABLES, diamonds, jewelry, etc.; liberal and confidential. Henry H. Schaul, 56 Decatur street, near Pryor street.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgage loans on property in or near Atlanta. Money always on hand. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases. Rates depend on the security. Large and good loans very cheap.

T. W. BAXTER & CO. negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and choice improved Georgia farm lands at low rates of interest. Purchase money notes bought and sold. No. 210 Norcross building, Atlanta.

WITHOUT real estate you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office 5th floor Temple Court, Joseph N. Moody, cashier.

RILEY-GRANT Company negotiates loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 S. Broad street.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., 210 Norcross building, have from $5,000 to $50,000 to lend upon central property at 6 per cent.

MONEY ON HAND to lend at 6, 7 and 8 per cent straight on real estate in Fulton and DeKalb counties; also monthly payment loans; good notes and building and loan stock bought. W. A. Foster, No. 2 North Broad st.

MONEY TO LOAN—We make and negotiate real estate and other loans upon satisfactory security. W. C. Hale & Co., corner Broad and Alabama streets.

FARM LOANS in 50 miles of Atlanta, promptly negotiated by W. P. Davis, attorney, 613 Temple Court. jan 5—tf

TRADER'S COMPANY negotiates loans on real estate. City property to exchange for good farms or timber land. Bank stocks for sale. 47 N. Broad street. jan12-1y

SOUTHERN Loan and Banking Company always has money to lend in any amounts on short or long time repayable in monthly installments, on real or personal property. Rate of interest dependent on character of security offered. Purchase money notes bought. We charge no commissions. W. T. Crenshaw, Cashier, No. 13 East Alabama street. feb8-3m

$1,000 TO $50,000 TO LEND at 6 and 7 per cent. No delay. T. F. Scott, 841 Equitable building. feb 9 7t

LOANED ON CITY real estate or collaterals, at 6 to 8 per cent per annum; no commissions; principals only apply. G. S. May, private banker, 707 Temple Court. feb 13 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS THE SPRING approaches ants and roaches from their holes come out. Mice and rats, in spite of cats, gaily skip about. Royal Blue Powder is what you need and now is the time to use it. We will take contract to clear your premises, guaranteed, or sell you the goods. Investigate us. Royal Chemical Co., 86 Peachtree street. Our dollar size this season 75 cents, by mail 86 cents, prepaid anywhere. Our Royal Blue Powder is reliable. Remember it, the alligator brand. feb 13 4t

FINANCIAL.

GEORGIA STATE 3½ per cent bonds, $6,000, for sale below the market price. John Blackmar Co., stock and bond brokers, Columbus, Ga. feb 14—3t

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—A man to take an office and represent a manufacturer; $50 per week; small capital required. Address, with stamp, Manufacturer, Box 212, Concord Junction, Mass. jan18-4t-wed-sat

WANTED—Bookkeeper, stenographer and clerk (either sex) in most every southern county; must deposit in bank $100; no loan asked. Address Box 433, Nashville, Tenn. feb9-2t-sun-sat

AGENTS.—Greatest offer given by any Newspaper—Fifty Cents to agents on each Dollar. The Catholic News is indorsed by the Catholic Bishops, Priests and eminent writers as the leading Catholic Family Weekly. Subscription price, One Year by Mail, One Dollar—Canvassers are allowed the large commission of Fifty Cents on each $1.00. Agents wanted in every Catholic parish in every city and town. Experience not necessary. Write for sample copy. Address The Catholic News, 13 Barclay street, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—A position by young man as drug clerk; good reference given; three years' experience. W. M. M., care Constitution. feb12-3t-wed fri sun

WANTED—Salesman.

$60 TO $150 paid salesmen for cigars; experience not necessary; extra inducements to customers. Bishop & Kline, St. Louis, Mo. jan-9-3m

WANTED—Agents.

MONEY FOR AGENTS—We have the fast seller, a cylinder meat roasting and basting pan, revolver the roast in the juices while cooking. Agents—good ones—wanted. Write J. F. Zetzsche, Richview, Ill. feb 9—4t

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

ARE YOU A DYSPEPTIC?—If so, you know its horrors. Call or write for my book of advice free to all sufferers, telling you what food to eat and what must be avoided. Its causes, prevention and cure. Liver complaint is a twin disorder of dyspepsia. Constipation a result of dyspepsia. Address Dr. Larkins, 98 Ivy street, Atlanta, Ga. feb 14—3t

NOTICE—I want one copy each of The Daily Constitution of the following dates for 1895, in order to complete file: January 13th, February 3d, 10th, 24th; March 3d, 10th, 24th; April 30th; June 9th; July 7th, 21st. I also want two copies of The Daily Constitution of April 7, 1895, and one copy of the Weekly edition of March 25, 1895. Will pay a liberal price for any or all of these papers. Want them at once. Address T. J. Kelly, business office, Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

BOARDERS WANTED.

WANTED BOARDERS—Two young ladies or married couple without children can get good board; nicely furnished room, well lighted; terms most reasonable. Address Mrs. L. R. Young, 146 Crumley street, city. feb 13 2t

FOUR YOUNG MEN can get rooms with board; new house, all conveniences, in private family; references required. Apply 223 Courtland street.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale or lease my residence, No. 81 Washington street. Apply after 11 a. m. Mrs. S. C. Crane. feb 13—3t

GET A GOOD HOME—For good party will build nice residence on one of best streets in city; moderate interest; easy terms. "Real Estate," care carrier 33.

FOR SALE REAL ESTATE—The Union Loan and Trust Company has desirable residence lots in different parts of the city, and will build you a home according to your own plans, on the small monthly payment plan. Call and see F. H. Cathcart, secretary, corner Broad and Alabama sts. feb3-1m

FOR SALE OR RENT—10-room house, 361 Capitol avenue; prefer to sell, as house is too nice a place for renting purposes. Apply to T. W. Baxter, 210 Norcross building. jan1-tf.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A business man with $2,500, money secured and chance to double same inside of six months, good salaried position. Business feb 15 2t

FOR SALE—Best two saloons in Atlanta, half cash, balance easy. Address X., care Constitution. feb 13 4t

NEW YORK commission house is desirous of making arrangement for handling production of cotton cloth mill; highest reference as to financial and commercial standing furnished. Address "Cotton Cloth," care Constitution. feb1-1m

PERSONAL.

WANTED—Parties wanting envelopes addressed at $2 per thousand, will apply at 202 Equitable building. Typewritten. feb11-6t

YOU CAN have your teeth extracted without the slightest pain and have artificial ones inserted without plates. Atlanta Dental Parlors, 403 and 404 Norcross building.

FOR RENT

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 50 North Broad Street, Corner Walton.

9-r. h., 205 Jackson	36 75
6-r. h., 316 Crew street	22 50
Store, 62 Peachtree, 4 stories	200 00
7-r. h., 384 Spring	30 00
8-r. h., 400 Jackson	25 00
6-r. h., 427 Auburn	14 00
10-r. h., 263 Ivy	40 00
10-r. h., 233 Courtland	40 00
7-r. h., 143 Pulliam, by year	22 50
8-r. h., 141 Pulliam, furnished	35 00
11-r. h., 34 Capitol avenue	45 00
7-r. h., 98 North Forsyth	45 00
5-r. h., 456 E. Fair	15 00
5-r. h., 324 Crew, water	20 00
8-r. h., 161 Crew gas	22 50
7-r. h., and 11 acres, Edgewood	20 00

We move parties renting from us absolutely free of charge.

MONEY can always be had on good notes and collaterals. Checks and Drafts on city and out-of-town Banks cashed after regular banking hours. TOLLESON'S BANK, 21 and 22, SECOND FLOOR INMAN BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

ORGANIZED FOR BUSINESS

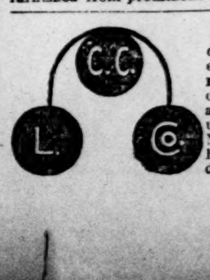
That is the condition of my rental department. Competent men, well equipped for service, working like bees.

If you want your property rented, rents collected and prompt returns made, place your business in my hands. If you are with me you are all right.

C. H. GIRARDEAU,

8 E. Wall Street, Kimball House.

COLLECTIONS. SEND YOUR past due notes, claims, judgments, etc., to J. E. Tolleson, rooms 21 and 22, second floor, Inman Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. If he cannot collect them they are not worth any further consideration. Give him a trial and you will be convinced. Collections made anywhere. No collections, no charge. Testimonials furnished from prominent merchants and bankers.



MONEY TO LOAN on diamonds, watches, jewelry, guns, pistols and musical instruments. A complete line of watches and jewelry. Bargains in unredeemed pledges. 21 N. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga. Business strictly confidential.



The Axe Cuts Deep This Time Sure



This is no "bubble ad." swelled to unusual dimensions--glittering with bogus bargains only to burst into nothingness--but the announcement of a genuine money-saving cut-price sale. The conditions of the sale are: City orders will be received on SATURDAY, February 15th, and Ladies' Day--specially--MONDAY, February 17th. Out-of-Town orders must reach us by Tuesday, February 18th.

Toilet Articles.

HALL'S HAIR RENEWER, regular price $1.00, limit 1, special Saturday's cut.....50c

PINAUD'S SOAP, No. 240, handsomely wrapped, 3 in box, and commended as a good soap and very good in value, in following odors: Violet, Heliotrope, Rose, Peau d'Espagne, Lilac, Cuypre, Musk, Verveine, Patchouli. Regular price 35c, special Saturday's cut.....18c

ROGER & GALLET VIOLET SOAP, regular price 50c, limit 2, special Saturday's cut.....25c

WILLIAM'S SHAVING SOAP, regular price 10c, limit 2, special Saturday's cut.....5c

PINAUD'S AND ATKINSON'S SACHET POWDERS, full line of odors, regular price 50c, limit 2, special Saturday's cut.....33c

PINAUD'S ROMAN SMELLING SALTS, Lavender, Lilac, Pink Muget, Magnolia, Violet, Peau d'Espagne, etc., regular price 50c, limit 1, special Saturday's cut.....40c

HIND'S HONEY AND ALMOND CREAM, regular price 50c, limit 1, special Saturday's cut.....30c

PINAUD'S EXTRACTS, Jessamine, Opoponax, Violet, White Rose, Lilac, Jockey Club, Peau d'Espagne, Musk, Heliotrope, Ylang Ylang, Moss Rose, etc., regular price $1.00, limit 2, special Saturday cut.....18c

INFANTS' HAIR BRUSHES.—A very select line we are offering at much less than manufacturers' cost, regular prices 25, 40, 50, 75c and $1.00, limit 2, special Saturday's cut.....25c

PURE WHITE CASTILE SOAP in bars, regular price 25c per lb., limit 3 lbs. Special Saturday's cut, per lb.....12c

POZZONI MEDICATED FACE POWDER with bronze puff box; regular price 50c, limit 1, special Saturday's cut.25c

LONG'S HAIR BALSAM instantly restores bleached hair to its natural color, leaves it clean, soft and glossy, and no one dreams that you color it. All this does not affect it, nor prevent curling or crimping, regular price 50c, limit 1, special Saturday's cut.....25c

ROBINNAIRE'S WALNUT HAIR DYE is made from the formula of one of the best known barbers in the south. It is guaranteed harmless, and dyes the hair, be it red or gray, to any desired shade in a short time. One application is all that is necessary. Regular price 50c, limit 3, special Saturday's cut, per box.....18c



ALCOHOL STOVES, improved style, just the thing for traveling or heating curling irons. Regular price 50c, limit 1, special Saturday's cut.....25c

TOOTH PASTE, Swinton's Albarose, regular price 50c, limit 2, special Saturday's cut.....25c

SLIPPERY ELM COMPLEXION SOAP, 3 cakes in a box, regular price 25c, limit 2, special Saturday's cut.....8c

JACOBS' PALM OIL SOAP, a very superior soap, regular price 15c cake, limit 2, special Saturday's cut.....8c

LETTUCE CREAM SOAP, 3 cakes in box, regular price 25c, special Saturday's cut, per box.....10c

FLAXOLINE COMPLEXION SOAP, 3 cakes in box, regular price 25c, limit 2, special Saturday's cut, per box.....10c

JACOBS' SACHET POWDERS, Violet, Heliotrope, large packages, regular price 25c, limit 2, special Saturday's cut.....19c

CHAMOIS SKINS, large and very fine quality, regular price 25c, limit 2, special Saturday's cut.....10c

Four quart; regular price $1.50; Saturday's cut.....85c

SHALLENBERGER'S SHAMPOO POWDER, an excellent preparation for cleansing the hair, removing dandruff and preventing a diseased condition of the scalp. Delightfully perfumed with English lavender. We guarantee this most desirable toilet article to perfectly cleanse the hair and scalp, without injury, and with the least amount of trouble and inconvenience. Regular price 25c, limit 2, special Saturday's cut.....10c

LLOOFAH'S, a most serviceable bath brush, regular price 25c, limit 2, special Saturday's cut.....5c

JACOBS' ALMOND MEAL, elegant and efficacious for rendering the skin soft, white, smooth and of child-like freshness. It cures chapped hands and lips, the disagreeable influences of wind and sunshine and of changes of the weather. Sunburn, tan, redness of the skin are all modified and cured by its wonderful penetrating and soothing power. Regular price 25c; limit 2; special Saturday cut.....12c

PROFESSOR SINCLAIR'S CITRON AND CUCUMBER CREAM—How many times have you tried various kinds of cold cream with a well defined expectation of securing a snowy, emollient and soothing article you want, but getting a pasty and irritating substance for it? Professor Sinclair's Citron and Cucumber Cream is made from a formula which is pharmaceutically perfect. It is bland and emollient, very healing to the skin, an excellent remedy for inflamed surfaces and a perfect substitute for balms and creams for the complexion. Regular price 50c per jar; special Saturday's cut.....30c

PINAUD'S FACE POWDER, Flesh, White and Cream; regular price 75c; limit 2; special Saturday cut.....33c

LUBIN'S FACE POWDER; regular price 50c; limit 2; special Saturday cut 25c

ZENO'S HIGHLAND HEATHER FACE POWDER; regular price $1; limit 2; special Saturday cut.....40c

FREEMAN'S TRIPLE HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS; regular price 25c; limit 2; special Saturday cut.....15c

JACOBS' ROSE TOOTH POWDER; regular price 25c; limit 2; special Saturday's cut.....10c

CLOTH BRUSHES, in leather backs, rosewood, olive wood, ebony and inlaid, regular price 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50; special Saturday's cut.....35c

CUTILINA SOAP; regular price 25c cake; limit 3; special Saturday's cut..10c

With every purchase of 3 cakes we give free an elegant soap tray that retails alone for 25c.

JACOBS' TALCUM POWDER; regular price 25c; limit 1 box; Saturday's cut.....10c

JACOBS' VIOLET WATER, 2 oz. bottles; regular price 50c; limit 1 bottle; special cut.....25c

JACOBS' QUININE HAIR TONIC, description; regular price 50c; limit 1 bottle; special cut.....25c

MADAME ROBINNAIRE'S FACE BLEACH, imported; just what every lady needs; limit of one bottle per customer; regular price $1; Saturday's cut price.....66c

DELECTALAVE, for the teeth; everybody knows what this is; each customer limited to 2 bottles; regular price 50c; Saturday's cut price.....25c

IMPORTED BAY RUM; regular price 50c; limit 2 bottles; Saturday.....20c

WRISLEY'S ENGLISH PROCESS BAR SOAP, 4 oz. each—Brown Windsor, Honey, Elder Flower and Glycerine; regular price 25c; limit 3 cakes; special cut.....8c

MOUNT CARMEL CASTILE SOAP; regular price 15c; limit 3 cakes; special cut.....6c

GOSNELL'S BLUE MOTTLED CASTILE SOAP, ½ pound bars; regular price 25c; limit 1 bar; Saturday's cut.....18c

JACOBS' GLYCERINE JELLY, White Rose; regular price 25c; limit 2 bottles; special Saturday cut.....12c

Rubber Goods.

NO SEAM FAMILY SYRINGE, three hard rubber pipes; regular price 75c; limit 1; special Saturday's cut.....33c

COMBS—Dressing combs—rubber, horn and shell; regular prices 25c, 50c, 75c; 85c and $1; special Saturday's cut.....15c

PALMER'S FAVORITE SYRINGE, three hard rubber pipes; regular price 75c; limit 1; special Saturday's cut.....35c

PALMER'S FAVORITE FOUNTAIN SYRINGE; one quart; regular price $1; Saturday's cut.....50c

Two quart; regular price $1.25; Saturday's cut.....60c

Three quart; regular price $1.25; Saturday's cut.....75c

PALMER'S FAVORITE HOT WATER BOTTLES; limit one:

One quart; regular price 75c; special cut.....35c

Two quart; regular price 85; special cut.....50c

Three quart; regular price $1; special cut.....60c

Four quart; regular price $1.15; special cut.....75c

EIDERDOWN COVERS, all sizes; regular price $1.25; special cut.....50c

Each customer limited to 3 bottles.

OLD OSCAR PEPPER; regular price $1.50; Saturday's cut price.....$1 00

OLD CROW; regular price $1.50; customer limited to three bottles; Saturday's cut price.....1 00

GUCKENHEIMER'S RYE; regular price $1.50; special Saturday's cut.....1 00

PEACH AND HONEY, made from fine old peach brandy and strained honey, the best thing for colds and coughs, regular price 75c, special cut...50c

MURPHY'S MALT, a splendid article, regular price $1, Saturday's cut price.....68c

APPLE BRANDY, regular price $1 quart, limit 1, Saturday.....67c

PONTET CANET CLARET WINE, regular price $1.50, limited 1, Saturday $1 00

CALIFORNIA SHERRY WINE, regular price 75c quart, Saturday.....46c

HAWTHORN WATER, regular price 25c, limit 6, Saturday.....10c

OLD HERMITAGE, regular price $1.50, special Saturday cut.....$1 00

FINCH'S GOLDEN WEDDING WHISKY, regular price $1.75, special Saturday cut.....1 00

JAMAICA RUM, regular price 75c quart, Saturday.....25c

TOLU ROCK AND RYE, regular price 75c, special Saturday cut.....50c

For cold weather there is nothing better as a preventive of disease than PURE WHISKY, ROCK CANDY AND TOLU. It is good for the digestion, to enrich and warm up the blood and for the throat. All feeble people and especially those who are subject to weak or intermittent pulse, coughs, pains in lungs, etc., should use this medicine, but in small doses, while the cold weather lingers. It is a grand remedy to use during cold weather, and will often ward off disease. It is also very palatable.

This is an absolutely pure article, and made expressly for medicinal purposes. It is used in hospitals, infirmaries and private families, with the best result on patients suffering with consumption, dyspepsia, Malaria, Indigestion and all wasting diseases. It is a pure stimulant for convalescents, aged and weak people.

SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKIES, in quart jugs, regular prices $1.50, special cut.....$1 00

MOUNTAIN CORN WHISKY, full quarts, regular price $1, special cut.....50c

A package of Sweet Gum given with each quart.

HENNESSY BRANDY (3 star), regular price $2, limit 1, Saturday.....$1 25

PEACH BRANDY, regular price $1.25 quart, limit 1, Saturday.....67c

HOLLAND GIN, regular price $1.25 quart, Saturday.....75c

ST. JULIAN CLARET WINE, imported, regular price 65c, limit 1, Saturday.....40c

RHINE WINES, LAURENHEIMER, quarts, regular price $1, special cut.....40c

CALIFORNIA ANGELICO WINE, regular price $1, special Saturday's cut.....40c

Household Medicines.

QUININE PILLS—Park, Davies & Co., or John Wyeth & Bro.

One grain pills, 100 in bottle, per bottle, 20c

Two grain pills, 100 in bottle, per bottle, 30c

Three grain pills, 100 in bottle, per bottle, 50c.

Five grain pills, 100 in bottle, per bottle, 75 cents.

ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER, 8 oz. bottles, regular price 75c, limit 2. Special Saturday's cut.....35c

ALCOHOL 95 PER CENT, regular price 50c pint, limit 2, special Saturday's cut per pint.....35c

CHLOROFORM LINIMENT, 4 oz. bottles, regular price 35c.; limit 2. Special Saturday's cut.....20c

ENGLISH MUSTARD, regular price 75c per lb.; limit 2. Special Saturday's cut per lb.....25c

STRAINED HONEY, in pint bottles, regular price 50c; limit 2. Special Saturday's cut.....25c

LIQUID GOLD PAINT, with brush, regular price 25c, limit 2. Special Saturday's cut.....10c

THURSTON'S SILVER POLISH; every house keeper should use it, the best and cheapest, does not scratch; regular price 25c; limit 2. Special Saturday's cut.....15c

TURPENTINE, per pint.....10c

EPSOM SALTS, per lb.....5c

ROCHELLE SALTS, per package....10c

P.O. BORAX, per lb.....15c

TR. ARNICA, 8 oz. bottle.....25c

CASTOR OIL, per pint.....20c

OLIVE OIL, per pint.....25c

BROMO-SEIDLITZ, regular price 10. Special Saturday's cut.....5c

WOODEN TOOTHPICKS; everybody needs these; contains 2,000 in each box. Regular price per dozen boxes 60c. Saturday's price per dozen boxes.....25c

BIRDSEED, MIXED, regular price 10c; limit 2 packs. Saturday.....6c

PALMER.S TOILET PAPER, regular price $1 dozen packs; limit 1 dozen. Saturday.....50c

The public generally overlooks the importance of so small a thing as toilet paper. The origin of that distressing and almost universal complaint, the piles, may nearly always be traced to the use of ordinary paper for the closet.

BURKHARDT'S BLACKING, regular price 15c; limit 2. Saturday.....5c

FLAVORING EXTRACTS, all flavors, regular price 25c; limit 3. Saturday....15c

JACOBS' EXTRACTS are unsurpassed.

SEIDLITZ POWDER, 1 dozen boxes 25c regular price; limit 1 box. Saturday 20c

PAREGORIC, pints, regular price 75c; limit 1 pint. Saturday.....40c

CAMPHOR, pints, regular price 75c; limit 1 pint. Saturday.....50c

PERFECTION SHOE POLISH, regular price 25c; limit 1. Special Saturday cut.....8c

BANTAS & DIXIE CHEWING GUM, all flavors, regular price 5c; limit 6. Saturday cut.....2½c

Proprietary Medicines.

JACOBS' BELLADONNA AND CAPSICUM PLASTER.—This plaster is one of rare therapeutic excellence and service. It unites the anodyne properties of Belladonna with the stimulating action of Capsicum, and each article greatly emphasizes the influence of the other. Wherever there is pain this plaster can render service by its quick and specific control of the nerves. It surpasses in promptness of relief any plaster known, and its price brings it in the range of a household remedy. Regular price 25c; limit 2. Special Saturday's cut.....10c

JACKSON'S NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT.—Regular price 25c; limit 2. Special Saturday's cut.....10c

ESSLINGER'S PILE REMEDY in the hands of thousands has proven invaluable. It never fails to give relief, and always gets up a curative action. The pain is allayed, the inflammation arrested and a cure follows, and it never aggravates and is never injurious. In connection with Jacobs' Electric Pile Ointment we have never known it to fail to relieve the very worst cases. Whether internal, blind, bleeding or itching, it is supreme and always promptly beneficial. Regular price 75c. Special Saturday's cut.....40c



JACOBS' CORN SALVE—A permanent, speedy and painless cure for corns and callouses. It manifests its wonderful efficacy in the speedy relief of those painful growths and very soon removes them painlessly and without any discomfort. By mail to any address. Regular price 15c; limit 2. Special Saturday's cut.....8c

ROCH'S EMBROCATION—Regular price $2.00; limit 1. Special Saturday's cut.....$1.00

JACOBS' SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—A tonic, nutrient and restorative. The leading therapeutic agents used in replacing the waste of the nervous force, and for building up the general system are the Hypophosphites; and this preparation, made with special care in our laboratory, from the chemically pure Hypophosphites, is invaluable in the treatment of mental and physical debility, dissipated energy, nervousness, nervous prostration, brain exhaustion, non-assimilation of blood, pulmonary affections, consumption, bronchitis, asthma, dyspepsia, neuralgia, and all disorders, physical and mental, 8 oz. bottles, regular price 75c, limit 2; special Saturday's cut.....35c

SYRUP TAR AND WILD CHERRY.—Many will have coughs. For the cure of this distressing complaint there is nothing better than Syrup Tar and Wild Cherry. This superb remedy has been put up by us for twenty-five years, and it never fails to do good. It is far superior to all other cough remedies. Take it when threatened with a cough. It will abate it, or in other words, kill it out. Try this standard cough remedy. There is none better. Regular price 25c, limit 2, special Saturday's cut.....10c

PALMER'S PAREGORIC AND TAR—Are strongly recommended to the public as a safe remedy in coughs, colds and bronchitis. They are very beneficial in soreness and tightness of the chest and give great relief to that troublesome sensation, tickling in the throat. They contain no opium or other harmful ingredients. Put up in boxes containing about 25 drops. Price 5c; special Saturday's cut, 2 boxes for.....5c

COURSEY'S PEPSIN ESSENCE possesses remarkable energy and is much more potent in its digestive activity than such preparations of Pepsin as the various Elixirs, Wines, etc., now so commonly prescribed, which are mostly made from Saccharated Pepsin. In all derangements of the digestive functions this preparation is especially indicated, and is also an efficient remedy in the various complications arising therefrom. One teaspoonful administered before or after meals, will assist the digestive process and promote the assimilation of food products and ferments, enabling the absorbents to perform their proper functions in replacing the waste products and building up the system. Chronic Dyspeptics subject to distressing attacks of indigestion will find prompt relief after taking a few doses of this preparation. Regular price $1, limit 1; special Saturday's cut.....50c

DR. LASKER'S CO EXTRACT PINE SPLINTERS—We take pleasure in calling attention to a remedy which has not been as yet much advertised, but which has performed many wonderful cures. We allude to "Dr. Wilfred Lasker's Compound Extract of Pine Splinters," composed of Holland Gin, African Buchu, pure spirits of Niter and Splinters from the richest Georgia Pine, the whole forming one of the best remedies ever discovered for the cure of kidney diseases, diabetes, gravel, inflammation of the liver or urinary organs, catarrh of the bladder and female weakness. It is a wonderful cleansing remedy, acting as it does on the external organs, relieves them from disease. Regular price $1, limit 1; special Saturday's cut.....50c

PALMER'S BLOOD PURIFIER—This preparation contains the active properties of Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Yellow Dock, Burdock, May Apple and Poke Root combined with Iron and other tonics. It regulates the bowels and contains no mercury or other injurious ingredients. Extra large bottles, small dose. Regular price $1, limit 2; special Saturday's cut.....50c

CUTILINA SALVE—Cutilina is by far the best salve sold for the treatment of wounds, sores, cuts, scalds and burns, or similar ailments or accidents. Put up in large boxes with full directions. Regular price 50c, limit 2; special Saturday's cut.....20c

JACOBS' CO. DOVERS AND QUININE TABLETS—A certain remedy for cure of colds and grippe. Put up in screw cap bottles, 25 tablets to bottle. Regular price 25c, limit 2; special Saturday's cut.....15c

PALMER'S TOLU AND HONEY; regular price 25c, limit 2; special Saturday's cut.....13c

PALMER'S TOLU AND HONEY COUGH MIXTURE will be found of rare service in every form of bronchial irritation, from the simple tickling in the throat to the severest attack of pulmonary complaint. It is invaluable as a preventive of colds, coughs and congested condition of the lungs and throat.

PALMER'S ELECTRIC PLASTERS; regular price 25c; limit two, Saturday.. 8c

A safe and sure remedy; warming, soothing and comforting. Relieves weak or lame back, stiff joints, rheumatic twinges, weak lungs, coughs and colds. This plaster is one of rare therapeutic excellence and service.

PALMER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, the best pills ever made; regular price 13c. Saturday.....10c

ARNICATED EXTRACT OF WITCH HAZEL, regular price 35c; limit two; special Saturday cut.....17c

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS, regular price 25c; limt two; specail Saturday cut.....10c

ASSORTED LOTS PLASTERS; regular price 15c to 35c, limit three, Saturday.....5c

Safest of all brain and nerve stimulants.

JACOBS' COD LIVER OIL; regular price 75c; limit two, Saturday.....37c

We import our own cod liver oil, which the very best made. It is most carefully prepared, and may be relied upon as being perfectly pure, sweet and palatable. The large demand for this cod liver oil is an index of the popular preference. It is pure Norwegian drip oil, and not the expressed or steam-heated article so often bottled for use.

WAMPOLE'S TASTELESS COD LIVER OIL; regular price $1, limit one, Saturday.....59c

JACOBS' BRONCHIAL LOZENGES; regular price 25c, limit 2, Saturday..10c

JACOBS' BRONCHIAL—Made from an old and favorite formula. A simple and sure relief for irritation of the throat, sore throat, coughs, colds, laryngeal troubles.

BAKER'S STOCK POWDER, full package, regular price 25c, limit 2, special Saturday's cut.....10c

BATTLE'S BROMEDIA, regular price $1, limit 1, special Saturday's cut.....69c

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE, regular price 50c, limit 2, special Saturday's cut.....30c

MALTED MILK, large, regular price, $1, limit 1, special Saturday's cut..65c

WELLS & RICHARDSON'S JUNE BUTTER COLOR, regular price 25c, limit 2, special Saturday's cut.....15c

PROF. RIVERS' DISTILLED EXTRACT WITCH HAZEL, pint bottles, regular price 50c, limit 2, special Saturday's cut.....20c

CASTORIA, regular price 35c, limit 1, special Saturday's cut.....20c

PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, regular price $1, limit 1, special Saturday's cut.....55c

ORANGE BLOSSOM, regular price $1, ORANGE BLOSSOM, regular price $1, limit 1, special Saturday's cut.....60c

LUXOMNI, the gem of all female remedies. Brings health to suffering woman. A safe, simple and harmless remedy for all the irregularities of woman. It has been extensively used by Dr. A. L. Barry, a prominent physician of Atlanta, Ga., of forty years' experience with unvarying success. It makes childbirth easy, diminishes danger to mother and child, and is a sure cure for excessive, painful, scanty or suppressed menstruation, leuchorrhoea or whites, falling or displacement of the womb, gravel, all female urinary troubles, and the annoying symptoms connected with change of life. It entirely and permanently relieves all pains incident to female diseases, sick headache, general lassitude and depression of the spirits. It builds up from the first dose. It makes women regular, healthy and happy. For the cure of hysteria, neuralgia, ovarian pains, restlessness, nervousness, etc., it is without a rival or a peer in the whole range of materia medica.

CUTILINA LOTION.—A most excellent preparation for the relief and cure of all skin diseases, inflamed surfaces, eruptions, itchings, etc. As a remedy for many types of skin diseases such as annoying irritation, inflammation, blotches and bad effects of exposure to wind and sun this preparation will be found especially serviceable. Its harmlessness under all possible conditions, and its wide range of application, are the strong points which have contributed to make this great remedy popular. Price, including sponge for applying, 50c., special Staurday cut.....25c

STREETMAN'S CHAMPION PAIN, regular price 25c., limit 2, special Saturday's cut.....13c

BRADYCROTINE, regular price 50c., limit 2, special Saturday's cut.....25c

JACOBS' EFFERVESCENT CELERY PHOSPHATE—An efficient and prompt remedy for nervous headache, sleeplessness, gastric disturbances, sea sickness, hysterical excitability, chronic dyspepsia, alcoholic and other excesses. It is the safest of all nerve and brain stimulants and is the panacea for an overworked brain. Each drachm contains two grains of caffeine phosphate. We claim for this preparation purity of all its component parts; free solubility and prompt effervescence. Regular price $1 limit 2, special Saturday's cut.....50c

GREEN'S NERVURA, regular price $1, limit 1, special Saturday's cut.....65c

MILE'S NERVINE, regular price, $1, limit 1, special Saturday's cut.....60c

JACOBS' CELERY PHOSPHATE, LIQUID.—Celery as a true nerve food and tonic has long been known to the medical profession. In this valuable preparation it is associated with that greatest of all vegetable tonics, Calisaya bark and with the nervine, lupulin of hops, as well as with the concentrated extracts of roots and herbs which correct the functional disturbance of the liver and kidneys, purify the blood and promote the vigorous and healthy action of all the organs of the body. Regular price $1, limit 2, special Saturday's cut.....50c



CH. PIERCE ESSENCE ROYAL, direct importations, for the handkerchief; it is one of the most characteristic, delightful and charmingly unique perfumes ever introduced, being rich in those soft, sweet and springy properties that enter into the make-up of the ideal perfumery extracts.

Don't forget the emphasis which we put on the fact that they will please you; and the proof of our purpose is in giving you the privilege of returning any odor if found unsatisfactory; put up in beautiful style glass stoppered bottles; ½ oz. bottles, regular price, 50c, special.....25c

1-oz. bottles, regular price 75c, special..50c

2-oz. bottles, regular price $1.20, special 83c

In the following odors: Crab Apple, White Rose, Violet, Jockey Club, New Mown Hay, Musk, Wild Olive, Etc.

HAIR REGENERATOR, Imperial, seven colors: Black, Chestnut, Dark Brown, Gold Bronze, Light Chestnut, Medium Brown, regular price $1.50, limit 1, special Saturday's cut.....$1 00

"PALMER'S UNIVERSAL HAIR RESTORER.—Warranted to restore gray hair to its original color and beauty, without injury. It will also be found beneficial in preventing the hair from falling out, and in the irritation of the scalp it keeps the head clean and cool. We guarantee this article to be better than Ayer's Hair Vigor or Hall's Hair renewer, and fully equal to any in existence. Bottles contain one pint. Regular price 75c, limit 2, special Saturday's cut.....30c

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, regular price 25c, limit 1, special Saturday's cut.....15o

KING'S ROYAL GERMETUER, regular price $1, limit 1, special Saturday's cut.....55c

CHENEY'S EXPECTORANT, regular price 20c, limit 1, special Saturday's cut.....13c

HALL'S CATARRH CURE, regular price 75c, limit 2, special Saturday's cut 50c

PURE GLYCERINE, 1 pound bottles, regular price 75c, limit 2, special Saturday's cut.....25c

It is the easiest thing in the world to waste money. ....Getting things at Jacobs' saves it every time.....

An Upsetting of Prices, the Like of Which Are Seldom Seen.

Don't Miss This Ad. Today.

JACOBS' PHARMACY

Everything Retailed at Wholesale Prices,

Corner Peachtree and Decatur Streets. Wareroom 47 E. Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Big Values Hitched to Small Prices.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

SOCIAL, CRIMINAL, RELIGIOUS AND OTHER HAPPENINGS.

Some Local Happenings of a Day Gathered from Many Sources by Constitution Reporters.

Miss Florella Carr Buried.

The burial of Miss Florella Carr, who died yesterday morning at the home of her brother, near the city, will take place at the family burial ground near Covington, Ga., about 9 o'clock this morning, after the arrival of the train from Atlanta. Miss Carr was the sister of Messrs. George, Nathan and John Carr, and the late Mrs. Mary Carr Hardie Williams, and had lived for many years in Atlanta, admired and loved by a large circle of devoted friends. For years before her death she was a member of the Second Baptist church.

Treat for Railroad People.

The railroad department of the Young Men's Christian Association meetings are growing in popularity. There is a treat in store for the railroad people at the rooms tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Rev. W. P. Thirkield, D. D., president of Clark university, has been secured to speak. He is well known in Atlanta as one of the most eloquent speakers and the rooms will doubtless be filled by people eager to hear him. His theme will be "A Message of Hope and Cheer." The meeting is for railroad men and their families and friends and the ladies are invited. The song service in connection will be made attractive.

Will Meet Today.

The regular meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution to be held at "Craigie house" this afternoon, will be called promptly at 3 o'clock. In addition to the order of business Dr. F. H. Orme by invitation will deliver an address to the chapter and as his subject will deal with questions of vital importance the occasion will be one of unusual interest.

The Saturday Night Club.

This evening the Saturday Night Club will debate the subject, "Resolved that environment exercises more influence than heredity!" The speakers are Mr. Cuyler Smith and Mr. Harvey Hatcher on the affirmative, and Mr. John C. Stickney and Mr. A. B. Chandler on the negative. The subject being an interesting one and the weather pleasant a large attendance is expected and an interesting discussion will doubtless be had. The public is invited.

Have Moved to Atlanta.

Mr. John M. Carson and his son, Mr. Sturm W. Carson, of Hawkins county, Tennessee, have moved to Atlanta to live. They will probably enter the commission business here. They are representative men of means and business ability and are welcomed as citizens. The older Mr. Carson was here during the war as a confederate soldier and after a visit to our exposition last fall concluded to make his home in Atlanta. The Constitution commends these gentlemen to Atlantians and hopes they will continue their good opinion of our city.

Rev. Ledbetter To Speak.

Rev. S. B. Ledbetter, who is an eloquent and entertaining speaker, will address the devotional meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association, next Sunday afternoon. There will be vocal and orchestral music, and all the young men in the city are cordially invited to attend.

Ladies' Auxiliary Meets.

The regular monthly meeting of the ladies' auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at the building yesterday afternoon, and plans were discussed for refurnishing the parlors. Miss Evelyn Jackson, one of Atlanta's most gifted young ladies, has kindly consented to give a musical in the auditorium the last of March, the proceeds of which will go for this purpose. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. John H. Deanis, of the Palace Bakery, for courtesies extended.

Mrs. L. P. Sawtell Dead.

Yesterday morning, at her home on Formwalt street, Mrs. L. P. Sawtell passed away. She was the wife of Mr. Leon P. Sawtell, manager of the Mutual Printing Company. Mrs. Sawtell was very well known here and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. Her remains will be taken to Decatur for burial. The funeral will occur on Sunday morning.

Got a Good Sum.

Postmaster Fox did a good deed yesterday afternoon, in his office as treasurer of Royal Arcanum, as shown by the following:

Received of Amos Fox, treasurer of the Atlanta council, No. 160 Royal Arcanum, three thousand dollars ($3,000) in full of benefit certificate No. 4,646, being in full insurance of my late husband, Gabriel Jacobs. I have this day surrendered benefit certificate to the Supreme Council Royal Arcanum in full of all demands.

ESTHER JACOBS,
Widow of the late Gabriel Jacobs.

Comes to Atlanta.

Mr. Felix N. Cobb, of Carrollton, Ga., has located in Atlanta. He is one of the brightest lawyers of the state.

Died of Pneumonia.

Mrs. Carmella Wilson died yesterday afternoon at her residence, 10 McAfee street. She had been sick for some time with pneumonia. Her remains will be taken to McDonough, Ga., today for burial.

He Broke a Leg.

Frank Parks, an employe of the Southern Railway Company, stepped from a porch in the rear of his home, No. 96 Orange street, yesterday afternoon, and broke his left leg just below the knee. The fall was only three or four feet, but in some way Mr. Park's leg was caught under him and the fracture was the result. Dr. Leary was called in and rendered the necessary surgical attention.

Ill at His Home.

The friends of Colonel A. E. Buck will be sorry to learn that he is ill at his home on Peachtree. Colonel Buck was at his office yesterday, but last night was feeling so badly that his physician ordered him to his bed.

FAVORITES IN THE RUCK.

They Couldn't Come Through the Mud Fast Enough.

New Orleans, La., February 14.—Clear, cool weather, a heavy track and an attendance of 3,500 marked today's sport. The sticky going caused quite a good deal of scratching, but the card offered was an attractive one and it brought out heavy speculation, in which favorites were at a discount, however, only one scoring out of the six events.

The mile handicap was the feature event. George W, a long shot, beat the favorite, Jamboree, in a hot drive that worked the crowd up to fever heat. The first race, a poor start, but the favorite, Le Grande, who had little chance when the flag fell, nor did Ferryman, and as both finished close up at the end, where Newhouse proved the victor, there was a good deal of complaint.

Ethel Farrell beat the two-year-olds all the way in the second race, but the favorite, Florence P, in the third, failed to head Sauterne, who led all the way. The fifth event ofter a delay at the post of over half an hour, saw the favorite, Tom Donohue, badly beaten by the second choice, Spendoline. The last event was run in the gloaming, it being nearly dark as the horses finished.

Blackball and Whiff, the two favorites, finished in the ruck. Barney ran out at the head of the stretch when in the lead. Summaries:

First race, six furlongs, selling, Newhouse, 97, Caywood, 8 to 1, won; Cachina, 93, Hicks, 30 to 1, second; Adah L, 100, Scherrer, 8 to 1 third. Time, 1:21.

Red John, Le Grande, Ferryman, Teeta May, The Rook and Han Ban also ran.

Second race, half mile, selling, Ethel Farrell, 101, Barrett, 7 to 5, won; Auger, 107, J. Hill, 7 to 5, second; Star Tobacco, 114, T. Murphy, 6 to 1, third. Time, 0:54¾.

Russella, Oxeye and Roltaire also ran.

Third race, one mile, Sauterne, 96, Sherrer, 3 to 1, won; Florence P, 109, Caywood, 7 to 10, second; Blitzen, 114, Hinkey, 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:39¼.

Le Banjo also ran.

Fourth race, one mile, handicap, George W, 103, Sherrer, 15 to 1, won; Jamboree, 104, J. Hill, 3 to 1, second; Queen Bess, 101, Caywood, 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:39.

Blasco, Captain Kidd, Hibernia Queen, Picaroon, Clarus, Proverb and La Belle France also ran.

Fifth race, seven furlongs, selling, Spendoline, 110, Ham, 7 to 2, won; McKee, 104, O'Donnell, 12 to 1, second; Joe-O-Sot, 109, Morse, 30 to 1 third. Time, 1:35¾.

Beatrice, Arkansas Traveler, Tom Donohue, Frankie D, Rachael McAllister, Ja Ja and Pisa also ran.

Sixth race, seven furlongs, selling, Bob L. Taylor, 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:37¼.

Barney Aaron, Whiff, Blackball, Incommode, The Shark, Khaftan, Glandaga, Joco and Taylor Hayden also ran.

Entries for Today.

First race, seven furlongs, selling, Plug, Holman, 107, Penn, 7 to 1, won; John P, 107, Aker, 15 to 1, second; Springtime, 107, Equinox, Bon Soir, Charley Day, Airlight, Old Sangos, 29; Hippogriff, Albert S., 109.

Second race, seven furlongs, selling, Billy Kinny, 92, Fondest, 97, Ethel Brown, Kitty Bell, 102, Hanban, 104, Minnie Mackin, 105, Proverb, Aaron, 107, Khaftan, 108, Bob Neville, Salvador, 110.

Third race, six furlongs, selling, Momus, 101, Constantine, 102, Albert Sidney, 102, Bowling Green, Miss Rowett, 104, Tom Kelly, Mark S., Blitzen, Domingo, Red John, 107, Jim Flood, 110, Hi Henry, 111.

Fourth race, fifteen-sixteenths of a mile, handicap, David, 115, Dutch Arrow, 90, Haroldine, 92, Sir John, 90, Hulbert, 103, Blackball, 91, Le Grande, 102, Momus, Leonard B., 94, Ondague, 101, Constantine, 96, Robert Latta, 114, Jim Hogg, 100.

Fifth race, one mile and seventy yards, purse, Cyntha, 99, Nemaha, Nectar, Begue, 101, Feedman, Montevideo, 104, Uncle Jim, Master Fred, 106, Jim Henry, Oak Forest, Spendoline, Coronet, 109.

Sixth race, six furlongs, purse, Ada M., Trixie, 99, Birdcatcher, Bart, 101, Teeta May, Vida, imp. Marden Pet, 102, Jim Cornwall, Tom S., B. O. Reed, 104, Cerro Gordo, Borderer, 107.

A Telephone Alarm.

Yesterday afternoon at 5:55 o'clock, a telephone alarm called the fire department to 65½ Broad street, where some coals, falling from the grate, had set the mantel on fire. The damage was very slight.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY



FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL

Is unequaled for curing or preventing coughs, colds, grip, chills and pneumonia. Beware of imitations. Sold by all druggists and grocers. Send for pamphlet.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

BRILLIANT AS A DIAMOND
The Libbey Cut Glass,
PURE AS CRYSTAL
The Libbey Cut Glass.
Absolutely Without a Rival
The Libbey Cut Glass.
DON'T MARRY WITHOUT IT
The Libbey Cut Glass.
J. P. STEVENS & BRO.,
ALTANTA AGENTS,
47 WHITEHALL ST.

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many dealers practice this on you—look out—don't permit this imposition. when you ask for
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be sure to see that the bartender don't sell you inferior whiskey from
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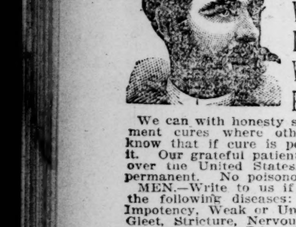
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Stop and Think!

Don't give up. Don't be one of the unfortunate ones. Don't let your disease become deep-seated and master of your whole life. Don't become one of those chronic invalids who are always talking about "what used to be" or "what they might have done." Grasp the situation. Do not hesitate. In the future lies your only hope. Consult Atlanta's leading specialists in all DELICATE DISEASES PECULIAR TO MEN AND WOMEN.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.

Are regular graduates and hold diplomas from some of the best medical colleges in America, and are acknowledged today to be the leading and successful specialists of the United States.



WEAK MEN AND WOMEN! DO YOU WANT TO BE CURED?

We can with honesty say that our treatment cures where others fail, and we know that if cure is possible we can do it. Our grateful patients testify from all over the United States. Our cures are permanent. No poisonous medicine used.

MEN—Write to us if you have any of the following diseases: Night Emissions, Impotency, Weak or Undeveloped Organs, Gleet, Stricture, Nervous Debility, Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Piles, Sores, Pimples on Face, etc.

WOMEN—Consult us if you are suffering from any of the following diseases: Female Weakness, Displacements, Bearing Down Pains, Irregularities, Barrenness, Whites, Nervousness, Poor Circulation, Pimples on face, or any Disease peculiar to your sex.

Patients treated and entire treatment sent to all parts of the world free from observation, with full instructions. Send for Blank No. 1 for men; No. 2 for women; No. 3 for skin diseases. 10c for reference book for men and women. Address

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
2½ South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Rooms 34 and 35 Inman Building.
Office Hours—9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 1.

OUR METHOD NEVER FAILS TO CURE

All diseases that have been neglected or failed to yield to the treatment of less skillful hands soon get well under our treatment. Sufferers wishing speedy relief and a sure cure should call on or write to Dr. H. N. Sanley & Co., for their symptom blanks.



SPECIALTIES:
Syphilis, Stricture, Gonorrhae, Gleet, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Lost Manhood, Night Losses, Piles and all Rectal Diseases,

Office room 209 Norcross building, No. 2½ Marietta street, corner of Peachtree and Marietta streets, Atlanta, Ga. Hours 8 to 12 m, 2 to 6 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sunday 10 to 1 p. m.

THE CITY'S GARBAGE

The Question Considered by the Sanitary and Finance Committees.

ATLANTA MUST HAVE ANOTHER

Dr. Alexander Tells the Committee of the Great Necessity of an Additional Crematory.

Atlanta's crematories were discussed by the members of the finance and sanitary committees yesterday.

Of the finance committee there were present Mr. Inman, chairman; Mr. Bell, Mr. Howell, Mr. Tolbert, Mr. Dimmock and Mr. Thomas, while of the sanitary committee Mr. Thomas, chairman; Mr. Inman and Mr. Morris were in attendance. Dr. Alexander, president of the board of health, was also present.

Mr. Inman called the meeting to order, and taking from the table the resolution prescribing the joint meeting, read it. The paper showed that the general council by the resolution made it incumbent upon the two committees to say whether or not the mayor should appoint a special committee of five to consider the location and purchase of grounds for one or more additional crematories for Atlanta.

Dr. James F. Alexander, president of the board of health, addressed the committees. He asserted that two new crematorics were absolutely necessary for the health of Atlanta and declared that he would like to have one within two miles of the center of the city.

"The one we have," said Dr. Alexander, "does the work thoroughly, but its capacity is less than one-third of the demand made upon it. That crematory can consume only about one-third of the garbage carried to it."

"What becomes of the rest?" asked a member of the committee.

"It is buried," replied Dr. Alexander. "Now, if we had a crematory centrally located, it would save the city lots in the course of the year. The carts now travel six miles to deliver a load, and cannot make more than four trips a day. If we had a crematory near the center of the city, within the radius of two miles from the center, it would save all these long hauls. In addition to that it would save the city nearly $30 a day that is now expended on carts, mules, drivers and repairs."

Dr. Alexander then reviewed the lawsuits against the city by the west-side residents. He told of his testimony on the stand and declared that the crematories were not in the least objectionable. Dr. Alexander made plain the fact that many of the larger cities of the country had been watching Atlanta's disposition of garbage, and that of the number several had sent committees to Atlanta to investigate the plan, and that some of the cities which had made that investigation had indorsed Atlanta's plan.

"But aren't they objectionable?" asked Mr. Inman.

"Not in the least," was the answer.

Dr. Alexander then went on to explain the manner by which the garbage was incinerated, and declared that not the least odor escaped from the place as the garbage was burned. He felt sure a plant could be erected in the very heart of the city and those right around would not know of its presence unless they saw the work going on.

"Have any of you," asked Mr. Thomas, "ever been out to the crematory to see the work?"

"I never have," replied Mr. Inman.

"Then it's about time for us to go," said Mr. Tolbert; "and I'll pay the street car fare for the party."

"If you have never been there," said Mr. Thomas, "it won't hurt you to go. The plant is like Dr. Alexander tells you. In fact, I think we ought to go out and look at the work."

Several points for the two new crematories were presented and discussed, but the members of the committees declined to name them, as no trade had been closed with the owners of the land.

The joint committee will ask for more time at the meeting of the general council Monday.

DR. ARMSTRONG LAID TO REST.

Dr. McDonald Preached an Impressive Sermon—Buried in Westview.

The funeral services of Dr. William S. Armstrong were conducted by Dr. Henry McDonald, assisted by Dr. G. B. Strickler, in the Second Baptist church yesterday morning.

The altar was beautifully decorated with palms and flowers, and the church was crowded with the friends of the deceased who wished to pay a last tribute to a grand and noble man. The regular choir of the church was present, and rendered "Abide With Me," and "Lead, Kindly Light," with great feeling.

Dr. McDonald preached the funeral sermon and spoke in part as follows:

"I have been Dr. Armstrong's pastor and he has been my family physician for fourteen years. He was reared in a family where the influence of godly parents was constantly before him, and by which his life was controlled and guided. He chose the noble profession of medicine, and the apostle of the gentiles did not more to magnify his office than did Dr. Armstrong in his profession. He sought in preparation the very best culture of the schools of this and other countries, and he honored his calling by the unflagging interest of constant study. I believe he entered the humblest home when he was called with the same purpose and alacrity as into those most highly favored in social life.

"He was frank, true and brave, and for thirty years he has gone into our homes as a very messenger of blessing and happiness. What an honored name he leaves to his children! May the Heavenly Father guide His student son to the imitation of the Father's noble life; may the Divine Comforter sustain her who has been the joy and blessing of his earthly life. Noblest friend and brother farewell! 'Tis but a little while and we shall be gathered home."

The interment occurred in Westview cemetery, where impressive services were also held.

The pallbearers were as follows: Drs. C. F. Denson, G. H. Noble, C. H. Olmstead, W. S. Elkin, L. H. Jones, H. P. Cooper and J. B. Baird. The escort: Mr. E. Y. Clark, Judge Howard Van Epps, Judge George Hillyer, Mr. G. B. Adair, Dr. E. L. Connally, Captain W. D. Ellis, Judge Marshall Clarke, Dr. A. W. Calhoun, Dr. H. V. M. Miller and Mr. E. W. Marsh.

AMONG INSURANCE MEN.

Mr. L. M. Tucker, manager of the Western Assurance Company's agency at this city, will soon leave Atlanta for Columbus, Miss., to take charge of one of the company's agencies in that state.

Special Agent Nelson, of the Imperial Company, is at Biltmore, N. C., where he has gone to examine a $3,000 loss the company has sustained there. The property was a large warehouse, the property of the Vanderbilts.

General Agent Thomas Egleston, of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, is back in the city after a month's trip to Florida.

J. C. Elliott, superintendent of domestic agencies from the home office of the Mutual Life, was in the city yesterday.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. Twenty-five cents.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite, keeps the digestive organs in order.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Old School Books

Taken in exchange at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. sep 1-tf.

MUNYON'S REMEDIES

DOCTOR YOURSELF

Well-Known People Testify to Wonderful Cures—They Say Munyon's Remedies Cure Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism and the Most Obstinate Diseases.

Get Munyon's Guide to Health from Your Druggist—It Will Cost You Nothing and May Save Your Life.

Mrs. Francis Epperson, Burnsville, Miss., says: "I have suffered for ten years with severe attacks of sick headache. I have tried many noted physicians, but none did me any good. I was at last recommended to try Munyon's Remedies and I did so. The result was almost immediate relief, and my attacks of headache gradually diminished in severity until I am no longer a sufferer. I had come to the conclusion that I would be afflicted with headaches as long as I lived and I am glad to thank the Munyon Remedy Company for this wonderful cure."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure never fails to relieve in 1 to 3 hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure is guaranteed to cure all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies positively cure. Price 25 cents each.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins and groins and all forms of kidney disease. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women. Price 25 cents.

Asthma Cure, with Asthma Herbs, $1.

Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Vitalizer restores lost powers to weak men. Price $1.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, 25 cents a bottle.

Personal letters to Professor Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

October Term, 1895—Order of Circuit and Cases Undisposed Of.

Eastern	4	Tallapoosa	15
Macon	29	Coweta	5
Northern	30	Flint	10
Western	10	Ocmulgee	13
Northeastern	9	Chattahoochee	36
Blue Ridge	5	Pataula	12
Cherokee	13	Southwestern	20
Rome	22	Albany	8

Proceedings Yesterday.

After delivery of the decisions elsewhere reported, the following cases of the eastern circuit were argued:

Alice Chandler v. Jane Orr; Jaul Days v. M. J. Doyle; Electric Railway Company of Savannah v. Sarah Carson; T. O. Wortham v. D. S. Sinclair; Electric Railway Company of Savannah v. Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company; Joseph Maril v. Home Insurance Company, of New Orleans; Electric Railway Company of Savannah v. William O'Connor; Southern Home Building and Loan Association v. Home Insurance Company, of New Orleans.

Adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock. The Macon circuit will not be called until next Monday.

Decisions Rendered Friday, February 14, 1896.

Moore v. The State. Before Judge Berry. Criminal court of Atlanta.

Simmons, C. J.—1. There being direct and positive evidence of the guilt of the accused, there was no error in failing to give in charge the rules of law applicable to cases founded solely on circumstantial evidence.

2. Where one of two persons indicted for "gaming in the same game" was on trial, and the other, against whom the indictment was still pending, voluntarily testified in behalf of the accused that the alleged gaming did not occur at all, it was not improper for the solicitor general to argue that the witness was interested in the result of the trial; nor in such case was there any error in failing to charge the jury as to the protection given by statute to witnesses who are compelled in gaming cases to testify to acts incriminating themselves.

3. The evidence was sufficient to warrant the verdict, and there was no error in denying a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

John W. Cox and George P. Roberts, for plaintiff in error.

Lewis W. Thomas, solicitor, contra.

Sheffield v. The State. Before Judge Fish. Lee superior court.

Simmons, C. J.—1. A ground of a motion for a new trial alleging error in admitting the testimony of a named witness "as set out in the brief of evidence," is fatally defective, for the reason that it fails to set forth the testimony to which it refers.

2. The evidence, though not of the strongest or most convincing character, was sufficient to warrant the verdict, and this court will not overrule the discretion of the trial judge in refusing to set it aside.

Judgment affirmed.

J. F. Watson, H. Beazley and L. J. Bialock, for plaintiff in error.

J. M. Dupree, solicitor general, and J. W. Walters, by Anderson, Felder & Davis, contra.

STEALING RED LIGHTS.

Thieves Carry Away Lanterns Placed on Street Obstructions.

The Consolidated Street Railroad Company has made complaint to the police that thieves are stealing red lights placed on obstructions in the street on Courtland avenue. A number of the lights have been carried away during the night and the company desires better protection. The absence of lights on obstructions in the street make it dangerous for vehicles and the fire department, especially the latter.

FOR THROAT DISEASES AND Coughs use Brown's Bronchial Troches. Like all really good things, they are imitated. The genuine are sold only in boxes.

Old and New School Books

Bought, sold or exchanged at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. sep 1-tf.

TRAVELING PALACES

Of the Queen and Crescent Route.

The finest trains in the south are those from Atlanta via the Southern railway and Queen and Crescent route from Atlanta to Cincinnati and the north.

Through solid trains to Cincinnati. Through sleepers to Louisville.

Be sure your tickets read via the Queen and Crescent route. dec 22—2m

Second-Hand School Books

At reduced prices at John M. Miller's, 39 Marietta street. sep 1-tf.

Malaria kept off by taking Brown's Iron Bitters.

Suggestions for Summer Trips.

The Grand Trunk railway, of Canada, connecting with all lines at Detroit and Niagara Falls, presents the most attractive list of summer tours. The Muskoka lakes and Georgian bay country, unexcelled for fishing and hunting. The Thousand Islands, rapids of St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, and Atlantic seacoast tours—a grand variety of scenery. Good and cheap hotels. Write for particulars to D. S. Wagstaff, district passenger agent, Detroit, Mich., or to N. J. Power, general passenger agent, Montreal, P. Q.

Do You Make Social Calls?

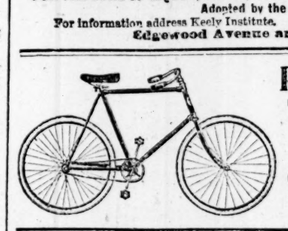
Possibly it will interest you to look at our recherche furnishings. The gloves, neckwear, handkerchiefs and what not, combine every feature of fashionable elegance.

Morning dress for men, ready-to-put-on, if you've forgotten to provide it. Evening dress, too. Sometimes one wants it badly in a hurry.

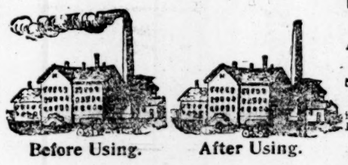
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The Franklin Printing and Publishing Company.
GEO. W. HARRISON, Manager, (State Printer.) ATLANTA, GA.
"Consult them before placing your orders."

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FOR THE CURE OF LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE, COCAINE, TOBACCO and CIGARETTE HABITS.
Adopted by the United States Government.
For information address Keely Institute. Correspondence strictly confidential.
Edgewood Avenue and Ivy Street, ATLANTA, GA.



Ride the Best Wheel.
THE COLUMBIA AND HARTFORD BICYCLES.
The Standard of the World.
Climb Hills Easiest.
COPELAND & BISHOP, Agts, 2 Equitable B'd'g.
The Columbia Riding School at Gate City Guard Armory 10 to 12 a. m. and 8 to 10 p. m.



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BURNS'S SMOKE CONSUMER AND FUEL SAVER
Abates the smoke nuisance and saves labor.
500 and 502 Boyce Building 112 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Several state rights for sale Can be seen in operation at Atlanta Constitution and Evening Journal engine rooms. Address
P. O. BURNS,
ATLANTA, GA.

The Tri-Jed Paint Co PAINTS for ARTISTS MATERIALS. GET OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING 418,43 EAST ALABAMA ST.

Railway Schedules

Arrival and Departure of All Trains From this City—Standard Time.

Southern Railway Company.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—	No.	DEPART TO—
*35	Washington	*12	Richmond
37	Washington	*38	Washington
17	Lula	*26	Washington
*11	Richmond	18	Lula
*1	Chattanooga	*13	Cincinnati
*10	Chattanooga	*9	Chattanooga
*14	Cincinnati	*7	Chattanooga
*38	Carville, Miss	*35	Birmingham
*6	Birmingham	*37	Gr'nville, Miss
*26	Tallapoosa	*25	Tallapoosa
*13	Brun-Jacksville	*8	Brunswick
*7	Brunswick	*14	Brun-Jacksville
*6	Jacksonville	*10	Jacksonville
*10	Fort Valley	*20	Fort Valley

Central of Georgia Railway Co.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—	No.	DEPART TO—
101	Hapeville	100	Hapeville
*2	Savannah	102	Hapeville
103	Hapeville	*2	Savannah
105	Hapeville	104	Hapeville
*11	Macon	108	Hapeville
109	Hapeville	110	Hapeville
111	Hapeville	112	Hapeville
113	Hapeville	*12	Macon
115	Hapeville	114	Hapeville
*1	Savannah	*1	Savannah
1117	Hapeville	1116	Hapeville
1119	Hapeville	1118	Hapeville

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—	No.	DEPART TO—
12	Newnan	*35	Montgomery
14	College Park	11	College Park
*28	Montgomery	13	Palmetto
16	Palmetto	*33	Montgomery
18	College Park	15	College Park
*25	Selma	*37	Selma
*26	Selma	17	Newnan
126	Newnan	127	Newnan

Western and Atlantic.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—	No.	DEPART TO—
*3	Nashville	*2	Nashville
78	Marietta	*6	Chattanooga
*3	Rome	*4	Rome
*5	Chattanooga	74	Marietta
*1	Nashville	*4	Nashville

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM—	No.	DEPART TO—
*3	Augusta	*2	Augusta
9	Covington	*28	Augusta
*17	Augusta	11	Covington
*1	Augusta	*4	Augusta

Seaboard Air-Line.
(GEORGIA, CAROLINA & NORTHERN DIVISION.)

No.	ARRIVE FROM—	No.	DEPART TO—
*41	Norfolk	*24	Charleston
*40	Washington	*22	Washington
*26	Charleston	*28	Norfolk

Georgia Midland and Gulf.
(VIA CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RY. CO. TO GRIFFIN.)

ARRIVE FROM—	DEPART TO—
Columbus	Columbus
Columbus	Columbus

Middle Georgia and Atlantic.

ARRIVE FROM—	DEPART TO—
Milledgeville	Milledgeville
Milledgeville	Milledgeville

*Daily. Sunday only. Others daily except Sunday.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name this paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

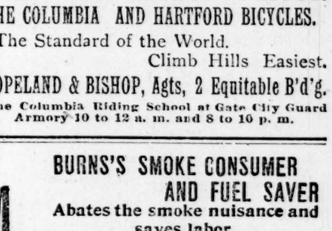
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THE 1 TO 4 DAY CURE
For Gonorrhea, Gleet, Leucorrhea, Spermatorrhea, and all unhealthy sexual discharges. Free Syringe.
No Pain, No Stain. Prevents Stricture and all forms of Private Diseases of both Male and Female. At Druggists, or sent to any address, for $1.00. "Injection Malydor is the Best of all similar remedies." DR. HENRY RENY, Biddeford, Me.
MALYDOR MFG. CO., Lancaster, O., U.S.A.

F. H. JETER & CO.
44 Decatur St.
Right at the Kimball House.

Best patent flour	$5 00
Good patent flour	4 50
Pure leaf lard, 50-pound tin	8c
Pure leaf lard, 20-pound tin	1 70
Pure leaf lard, 10-pound tin	85c
18 pounds granulated sugar	1 00
Best hams	12c
Breakfast bacon	12c
16 pounds pure cane sugar	1 00
20 pounds good rice	1 00
50 pounds grits	1 00
24 pounds oat meal	1 00
24 pounds buckwheat	1 00

New Orleans Coffee Co.'s Mocha and Java Coffee, 3 pounds 1 00
French prunes 15c per pound
Cucumber pickles 40c per gallon
Olives 25c per quart
2-pound can tomatoes (first quality) 5c per can.

We lead in low prices and carry the finest line of canned goods in the city. Kingsberry's "Oak Lawn Butter" received twice a week, 35 cents per pound.



TOURS, ETC.

TOURS TO EUROPE FROM $185 to $585
All expenses. Itineraries of Edwin Jones, 462 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Fall tour to Palestine, $650. Tour round the world, $1,650.
feb6-13t thur sat tues

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON. London-Paris. TWIN SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing Every Wednesday at 11 a. m.

ST. PAUL	Feb. 19	ST. PAUL	Mar. 11
PARIS	Feb. 26	PARIS	Mar. 18
NEW YORK	Mar. 4	NEW YORK	Mar. 25

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday.

Westernland, Feb. 19, n'n	Noordland, Mar. 4, noon
Southwark, Feb. 26	Friesland, Mar. 11, n'n
2:30 p. m.	Kensington, Mar. 18, n'n

International Navigation Co.,
Pier 14, North river. Office, 6 Bowling Green, NY

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS,
New York, Southampton (London), Bremen.
SAFETY. COMFORT. AND SPEED.
New York, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples.
MEDITERRANEAN LINE
Oelrichs & Co., New York; R. D. Mann & Co., 4 Kimball house, Atlanta.
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OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT cured in 10 to 20 days. 20,000 cases cured. Only Sanitarium exclusively for habitues. Established 1875. Thousands of testimonials. No Pay from responsible parties till cured. J. L. STEPHENS, M.D., LEBANON, OHIO.

The Right Time to Buy.
The Right Store to Buy From.

The season is drawing to a close. Our immense Spring Stock is on the way. We need room, and are offering tempting prices in equally tempting Clothing in our Men's and Boys' Fixings generally. Comyourself, and bring your boy along, too. A little time spent with us will be a good lesson in economy and reliable merchandise.

Advance display of Colored Shirts in Negligee, Colored Bosoms, etc. Best makes only.

HIRSCH BROS.,
44 Whitehall Street.
Clothes and Gents' Furnishings.



WROUGHT IRON PIPE...
FITTINGS
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BRASS GOODS.
HEADQUARTERS FOR.....
SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
For Cotton and Woolen Mills, Oil Mills, Saw and Planing Mills Railroads, Quarries, Machine Shops, Etc.
Send for Price List of New and Second-Hand Machinery.
THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.
ATLANTA GA

Telephone 511. W. B. MORRIS. 47 S. Broad St.
Construct all kinds of machinery, pipe work and plumbing in residences or shops. All orders promptly attended to; no delay; special care given to setting up and improving steam and water power; do all satisfactory prices. Let me make you an estimate. When your pipe bursts telephone me and I will give it immediate attention.

Thos. H. Northen. Walker Dunson.
NORTHEN & DUNSON,
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.
Washington street lot, east front, for only $1,400.
New 7-room, two-story house, built for a home, every modern convenience, between Peachtree and West Peachtree, only $7,000.
MONEY to loan at 7 and 8 per cent.
New 8-r., two-story house and store for $3,500; 7-r., two-story house, new, half block Peachtree, $3,000; and West Peachtree lot at a price that is a bargain; storehouse, corner lot, paved street, $2,750, rented for $252 per annum.
860-ACRE FARM and 12-r., two story house, large barn with good sheds, used for a stock, dairy and general farm, seven miles of Sparta, Hancock county, Ga., for only $3,000.
Office, 409 Equitable. Telephone, 1208.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,
Real Estate, Renting and Loan Agents,
28 Peachtree St.
$3,000 in bank to loan on real estate; local money; no delay; reasonable terms.
$6,000 buys beautiful house and corner lot, 80x150, close in on the south side. This is an elegant home for some small family. Terms reasonable.
$5,500 buys as nicely arranged and as well built house on corner lot, 50x145, as there is in the city. This place has about ten rooms, all modern improvements, and is convenient to several car lines, one in front of the door. The lot lies well; situated on Georgia avenue, near Washington street. Terms can be arranged.
$2,500 buys nice corner lot, 50x190, to alley, on Washington street, just beyond Georgia avenue; cheaper than anything in the neighborhood.
Beautiful lot and old house on East Cain street; lot 44x200; alley in rear; only one and one-half blocks from Peachtree street. This place sold as a bargain at auction for $6,700. Terms easy; one-fourth cash, balance to suit.
$1,850 buys 5-room house, lot 25x100, on Rankin street. $850 cash, balance on time.
$2,750 buys 7-room house, lot 61x110 to alley, on Alexander street, near Spring street; very cheap.
We have a customer with the money for a vacant lot on South Pryor street, between Richardson and Glenn streets. Also a cash customer for house and lot close in on north side to cost not over $5,000. If you have anything to till the bill please call at our office and we will submit to our parties.
ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,
28 Peachtree Street.

FOR RENT,
By D. P. Morris & Sons, 48 North Broad Street.

14-r. h.	South Butler street	$35 00
10-r. h.	Baltimore Block	45 00
14-r. h.	Boulevard	45 00
9-r. h.	East Cain street	22 50
8-r. h.	Piedmont avenue	40 00
8-r. h.	Peachtree street	30 00
7-r. h.	East Fair street	21 50
7-r. h.	Capitol avenue	30 00
7-r. h.	Thirteenth street	25 00
6-r. h.	Summit avenue	15 00
6-r. h.	Pulliam street	12 50
6-r. h.	East Pine street	22 50
6-r. h.	East Harris St. (furnished)	30 00
5-r. h.	Grant street	15 00
4-r. h.	Alexander street	12 50

RECEIVER'S SALE
Of Electrical Appliances.

By virtue of an order of the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, judge of the superior court, made in the case of Turner Brothers et al. vs. the Lederle-Williams Company, the undersigned as receiver in said case will receive sealed bids for the stock of electrical appliances and other personal property of the said Lederle Williams Company, until 8:30 o'clock a. m., February 26, 1896, such bids to be opened in the presence of said court at 9 o'clock a. m., said day, and submitted for its acceptance or rejection. By calling on the undersigned at No. 25 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga., ample opportunity for examination of said property and of the inventory thereof will be afforded to proposed bidders. Terms cash on acceptance of bid. This, February 15, 1896.
W. W. TURNER, Receiver
ROBERT ZAHNER, Attorney.
feb 15 to feb 25 e o d

NOTICE.

To whom it may concern—That I have this day sold my interest in the DeLoach Mill Manufacturing Company to my brother, A. A. DeLoach, and I am henceforth relieved of all responsibility of the obligations of said company.
H. A. DeLOACH.
This the 13th February, 1896.
feb 14—3t

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.

4-r. h., Windsor street, 40x160, easy terms, $1,500.
4-r. h., West Fair street, 40x130; $250 cash, $15 month, $1,250.
5-r. h., Oak street, West End, 53x185; $50 cash, $15 month, $2,250.
7-r. h., Windsor street, 50x170; will take cheaper property in part pay, $4,000.
6-r. h., near Inman Park, 50x200, terms easy, $1,600.
6-r. h., Mills street, 36x100; $250 cash, balance easy, $1,500.
7-r. h., Rankin street, 50x175, to exchange for farm, $4,000.
5-r. h., Woodward avenue, to exchange, $2,000.
202½ acres near Manchester to exchange for large farm 50 to 100 miles from Atlanta. Atlanta property to exchange for lumber.
860 acres, 9-r. residence, barn, gin-house and tenant houses, to exchange for Atlanta property.
J. B. ROBERTS,
45 Marietta Street.

ANSLEY BROS.
Real Estate, Loans and Auctioneers
$8,700—Cheapest lot on Peachtree street; choice location and large and beautiful.
$1,900—Elegant 87-foot lot in Inman Park; easily worth $2,500.
$2,500—Pretty 5-room cottage and large lot on nice street; north side; very easy terms.
$20,000 for magnificent Peachtree home; 9 rooms; a big chance for somebody.
$5,750—West End: beautiful 2-story 8-room house and lovely lot; on one of the choicest streets; cost nearly $7,000.
$2,000 for the prettiest and cheapest lot on north side of city; 50x195, and elegant location.
18 acres of splendid land in four miles of carshed and on one of the finest public roads; cheap.
Fine list of Decatur property and farms.
Office, 12 East Alabama street. 'Phone 363.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.
G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate and Renting Agent,
14 Wall St., Kimball House.
FOR RENT.

10-r. h.	68 Fairlie street	$55 00
9-r. h.	117 Capitol avenue	40 00
9-r. h.	113 Clarke street	35 00
9-r. h.	84 East avenue	35 00
9-r. h.	23 West Peachtree	50 00
9-r. h.	183 Capitol avenue	40 00
9-r. h.	156 Capitol avenue	40 00
8-r. h.	11 Yonge street	25 00
8-r. h.	227 Capitol avenue	30 00
8-r. h.	400 Courtland	25 00
7-r. h.	371 Spring	25 00
7-r. h.	257 Hilliard	25 00
6-r. h.	70 Crew	20 00
6-r. h.	91 Cromond	15 00
7-r. h.	315 Whitehall	35 00
14-r. h.	143 Spring	50 00
10-r. h.	23 West Harris	40 00
10-r. h.	29 East Third	40 00
8-r. h.	Inman Park	30 00
8-r. h.	91 Railroad avenue	30 00
8-r. h.	96 Crew	30 00
8-r. h.	183 West Peachtree	40 00
7-r. h.	64 Williams	30 00
7-r. h.	158 Trinity avenue	30 00
7-r. h.	268 Forest avenue	30 00

G. W. ADAIR, 14 Wall St.

ATAUCTION
CENTRAL REAL ESTATE
No. 30 South Pryor St., in 400 Feet of Carshed, Tuesday, February 25, 1896, at 11 O'Clock A. M.

This property consists of an elegant, new, modern 4-story brick building, with basement. The lot is 25x185 and the building occupies 24x100 feet, leaving an open court in the rear. The property is located between the properties of W. D. Grant and A. H. Steele. It is in the very center of the city, and all eyes are at present on Pryor street, which is destined to be and is now the street of fine buildings. The building on this property is arranged now for store on first floor and has 29 nicely finished rooms, admirably suited for offices or hotel purposes on the three floors above. It can be used splendidly for a wholesale house of any kind by taking out the partitions for rooms. It has side and top skylights, also place to put elevator. The property will rent for $250 per month. It is now vacant, pending sale. It will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

Terms very reasonable and will be announced at sale. For further particulars apply to Ansley Bros., 12 E. Alabama street. feb 9 tu